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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

M-19 REFUGEES REJECTED BY NICARAGUA, JAILED IN COSTA RICA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 15-D

[Text] The four Monje Benavides brothers who travelled to San Jose, Costa Rica early this week with their wives and children, as political refugees, are under arrest in that capital after Nicaragua (where they had intended to take up residence) refused them permission to enter that country.

Ramon, Jorge Armando, Jose Gabriel and Fabio Monje Benavides took refuge in early September in the Costa Rican embassy in Bogota and asked for asylum after assuring that they were members of the M-19 and that the Army was seeking them.

Days later, the wives and children of three of the refugees sought asylum in the embassies of El Salvador and Honduras.

Costa Rica granted diplomatic protection to the Monje Benavides brothers but refused to grant them territorial asylum; but with the promise that as soon as the Colombian Government granted them safe conduct, they would be taken to another friendly nation that was willing to receive them.

It appears that Nicaragua decided to grant them political asylum and the refugees, two of the wives and their children departed for Costa Rica on a SAM plane and, a few hours later, were to continue on to Nicaragua.

For what reason it is not known, the Nicaraguan Government--apparently upset by the activities of the "Simon Bolivar Brigade: which fought against Anastasio Somoza--refused the refugees permission to enter and they had to return to San Jose where they were arrested because they did not have permission to remain in that country.

According to an AP cable datelined San Jose, Ramon (who was identified as the commander of the M-19 group) said that Nicaragua had promised to receive them and that, therefore, they had gone to San Jose where the Costa Rican Government was to pay their airfare to continue on the Managua.

The international press report added that the four presumed M-19 guerrillas were arrested that same Tuesday, a few hours after their arrival in San Jose.

The Sandinista regime expelled the "Simon Bolivar Brigade" from Nicaragua because its members tried to promote a counterrevolution through the unions and the distribution of land [sic], according to reports received in Colombia.

CSO: 3010

ILLEGALS TRAVELING FROM GUATEMALA, BELIZE VIA MEXICO

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 20-A

[Text] With the arrest of two foreigners who were illegally bringing Beliceans and Guatemalans into Quintana Roo in order to later send them on to the United States, an international ring, operating out of Belize, has been uncovered. It has been recruiting candidates to work both in our country and in our neighbor to the north.

Joel Orson Rosevel [sic] and Erick Paul Duanhey were arrested by federal officers under the command of Maj. Clemente Moreno, assigned to Tijuana, Baja California, as they were attempting to introduce 18 Beliceans into the United States.

Carlos Aguilar Garza, coordinator of the Federal Judicial Police in Tijuana, said that the operations center of this ring was in Belize and that they had branches in Guatemala, the United States and Mexico.

The prisoners brought the 18 Beliceans into Quintana Roo and then across the entire republic in two automobiles, arriving in Tijuana from whence they were to be taken to work on farms in the United States. In our country, this criminal organization has a chain of safehouses where the foreigners who are sent both to our country and to the state of California, can stay overnight.

They also have a fleet of vehicles with secret compartments in which they hide the undocumented workers in order to introduce them into Mexico and the United States.

The 18 foreigners that were arrested along with the "polleros" [illegal alien smugglers] stated that they had paid 300 dollars to be taken to Tijuana.

One of them said that they were charged from 300 to 500 dollars and that this sum could reach triple that if they were provided with documents that identified them as Mexicans.

Document Falsifiers

In another case, in the Federal District, Gen. Raul Mendiolea Cerecero and the agents under his command managed to apprehend a gang of document forgers who were supplying false passports and birth certificates.

Those arrested (four men and two women whose names were not given) were offering the passports and birth certificates to foreigners who were in our country illegally or who wanted to disguise their real identity.

The arrests, said the Federal Attorney General's Office, took place at the Tecpan Suites in Tlatelolco where the forgers had their offices.

The majority of their clients, according to the investigation reports, are Central and South Americans who, after obtaining the passports and birth certificates, go to the United States to work and pass themselves off as Mexicans.

The Federal Judicial Police is trying to establish if there is any connection between the forgers and the "polleros" and if they work together to bring foreigners into Mexico.

Also, a review is being made of a list of persons who presumably acquired the false documents to see if there are any among them who are sought by the authorities in their own countries.

The Federal Judicial Police have already requested, through Interpol, the cooperation of the police authorities in arresting the remaining members of this gang of traffickers in human beings who operate in Belize, Guatemala and the United States.

CSO: 3010

PEGORARO STRESSES YACYRETA'S GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 28 Sep 79 pp II-III Supp.

[Interview with Engineer Jorge Pegoraro: "The Bilateral Agreement Policy"; date and place not given]

[Text] LA OPINION had an exhaustive conversation with engineer Jorge Pegoraro, Argentina's chief representative with the Binational Agency, who signifies not only a strong technical presence for the future development of this project but who is also an expert on the entire complex Argentine geopolitical topic. Here are the most important segments of the conversation between engineer Pegoraro and LA OPINION.

LA OPINION: The topic of compensations, emerging from the Reversion Acts signed on 30 August, is of great interest to public opinion. Could you explain it to us in the most concise and didactic manner possible?

Engineer Jorge Pegoraro: The topic of compensations is closely tied to the surface area of flooded land. This topic was historically taken up and considered during the first meetings on Yacyreta. During the last meeting, in April 1977, when Section No III and the conditions for the visit by President Gen Jorge Rafael Videla to Asuncion were determined, the concept of compensation for the largest flooded surface was spelled out according to Reversion Letter No 13. What has been done now was to express these estimates in quantitative terms. The new concept does not involve payment as such but instead Yacyreta, the Binational Agency, will pay both countries a kind of royalty in proportion to the land flooded. The Binational Agency acts as a third juridical party, as a kind of concessionaire who, in assuming responsibility for the construction and operation of a hydroelectric power plant, must pay taxes or royalties to the governments involved (Paraguay and Argentina). In this case, the agency is charged at a certain percentage rate which is used to constitute a fund that will permit proportional payment to the countries involved for the land area flooded.

In the specific case of Yacyreta, since the Paraguayan territory to be flooded is four times greater, approximately, if you look at the whole thing in figures, and if you compare it with theoretical values, with actual dollars and cents, the fund would collect \$26 million per year, of which Paraguay would get \$21 and Argentina would get \$5. This of course applies, assuming that the power plant is producing at 100 percent of its capacity.

LA OPINION: What will this amount mean in terms of cost?

Engineer Pegoraro: The immediate answer is that this cost increase is very small and can be perfectly well assimilated into the National Electric Power system.

LA OPINION: Do you believe that this is another cost item?

Engineer Pegoraro: It is added to the overall cost, like the operating expenses, the debt installment payments and the interest, all of the financial expenditures, which are important in this connection.

LA OPINION: Looking at the energy coming from Itaipu or Salto Grande, of course in approximate figures, what is the relationship to Yacyreta?

Engineer Pegoraro: There is one thing that has to be made clear with respect to this topic. Hydroelectric energy is a function of the output of the river's flow rate multiplied by the height of the fall. In the case of Itaipu, the river is the same but the height is much greater. This is why, quite naturally, the kilowatt cost at Itaipu is less than the cost at Yacyreta.

LA OPINION: Would you not consider this to be an administrative problem?

Engineer Pegoraro: These are what the natural conditions happen to be; this is not an administrative problem.

LA OPINION: Some time ago you wrote an article in the daily newspaper LA NACION, entitled "Yacyreta--Energy Project?" In other words, you expressed doubt at that time. What other improvements are supposed to be provided at Yacyreta?

Engineer Pegoraro: It was not my intention to doubt that Yacyreta was an energy project. A project that is going to produce a volume of energy equivalent to half of the country's current consumption is definitely an energy project. What I was trying to say under that article title is that the economic justification, which persuades national and international authorities to give the corresponding priority, is based on the economic feasibility of electric energy generation. In other words, Yacyreta will collaterally permit us to create a series of complementary benefits which may even be greater than those deriving from the energy project itself

which is the thing that initially justifies the whole undertaking. Yacyreta is a key project in turning the Parana into the country's most important waterway.

LA OPINION: I believe that you are thinking of pusher barges.

Engineer Pegoraro: Pusher barges constitute a new technology that is being used throughout the world. On the Danube, the heaviest weights and the biggest volumes of the steel industry are handled through river transport and the draft is no more than 8 feet. As a result of Yacyreta, the Parana River will have a draft of 12 feet in this section.

LA OPINION: In the previously mentioned article, you assigned geopolitical value to Yacyreta. Could you, Engineer, spell this concept out for us?

Engineer Pegoraro: The best way to have optimum relations with the neighboring countries is for both countries to have equivalent development levels in the frontier zone. That means high-level development, very good communications between each other (in the economic and cultural sense), so that there will be true communion of interests.

Yacyreta is going to be a key element in this sense because, in numerical data, we can say that Ituzaingo (Corrientes), which now has 5,000 inhabitants, will have 25,000 inhabitants within a couple of years. Ayolas (Paraguay) will also have an equivalent population. In other words, we are going to create two towns with a modern infrastructure, with intensive relations between each other, and this is going to promote brotherhood between Paraguay and Argentina.

LA OPINION: Do you believe, then, that Yacyreta will be a factor of integration between the two countries, in other words, since it will be a concrete project?

Engineer Pegoraro: Undoubtedly. And the province of Misiones will also benefit from that and if you take a look what is happening in the Itaipu zone (between Paraguay and Brazil), you will be impressed by the enormous development in that entire area. Argentina also has to do its share in these undertakings. Yacyreta, Corpus, etc., will promote equivalent development and will maintain the regional balance.

LA OPINION: The topic of the extraordinary highwater marks, the destructive effect of these floods, has always been of great interest. The possibility of a dam break upstream creates uncertainty. Has this alternative been studied?

Engineer Pegoraro: There is an international consulting firm, which, with the support of Argentine and Paraguayan engineers, is completing a study on that. The conclusions have not yet been made public. But I can tell you

right now that it is a fundamental thing here to keep in mind the safety elements in order to anticipate accidents in hydroelectric power plants. Stopping the occasional floods is a priority matter because they could have a catastrophic effect on the communities downstream.

Significant Project Data

Parana River on the level of Yacyreta Island

Basin surface	975,000 km ²
Average flow rate	11,720 m ³ /sec
Highest flood level (1905)	45,000 m ³ /sec
Maximum designed crest	95,000 m ³ /sec
Minimum monthly flow rate (1980)	5,293 m ³ /sec

Main Storage Basin

Surface	1,720 km ²
Volume	21,000 hm ³
Storage reservoir water levels	
Normal	82.0 m
Maximum (design crest)	84.5 m

Compensation Storage Reservoir

Surface	800 km ²
Volume	2,180 hm ³
Ita-Ibate storage basin levels	
Normal	59.0 m
Maximum (design crest)	64.8 m

Main Dam

Length (incl. power plant, spillways, and sluice gate)	69.6 km
Crown elevation	86.0 m
Maximum height above foundation	33.0 m
Concrete volume	3,300,000 m ³
Filling volume	57,900,000 m ³
Maximum spillway discharge	95,000 m ³ /sec
From main arm	55,000 m ³ /sec
From Ana-Cua arm	40,000 m ³ /sec

Compensation Dam

Length (including spillway)	9.75 km
Crown elevation	66.5 m
Maximum height above foundation	30.0 m
Concrete volume	598,700 m ³
Filling volume	7,258,900 m ³
Maximum spillway discharge	95,000 m ³ /sec

Future Gravity Irrigation

Argentina

Net area (first phase)	6,000 ha
Maximum flow rate to be diverted	108 m ³ /sec

Paraguay

Net area	81,000 ha
Maximum flow rate to be diverted	108 m ³ /sec

Locks (simple basin)

Basin width	27.0 m
Basin length	270.0 m
Permissible draft for minimum level	3.65 m (12 ft)

Maximum Elevation Difference to be Cleared

Lock of main storage basin	24.0 m
Compensation basin lock	8.0 m

Power Plant

Maximum gross jump [drop]	24.4 m
Minimum gross jump [drop]	17.0 m
Installed capacity (first phase)	2,700,000 kw
Number of generator units (first phase)	20

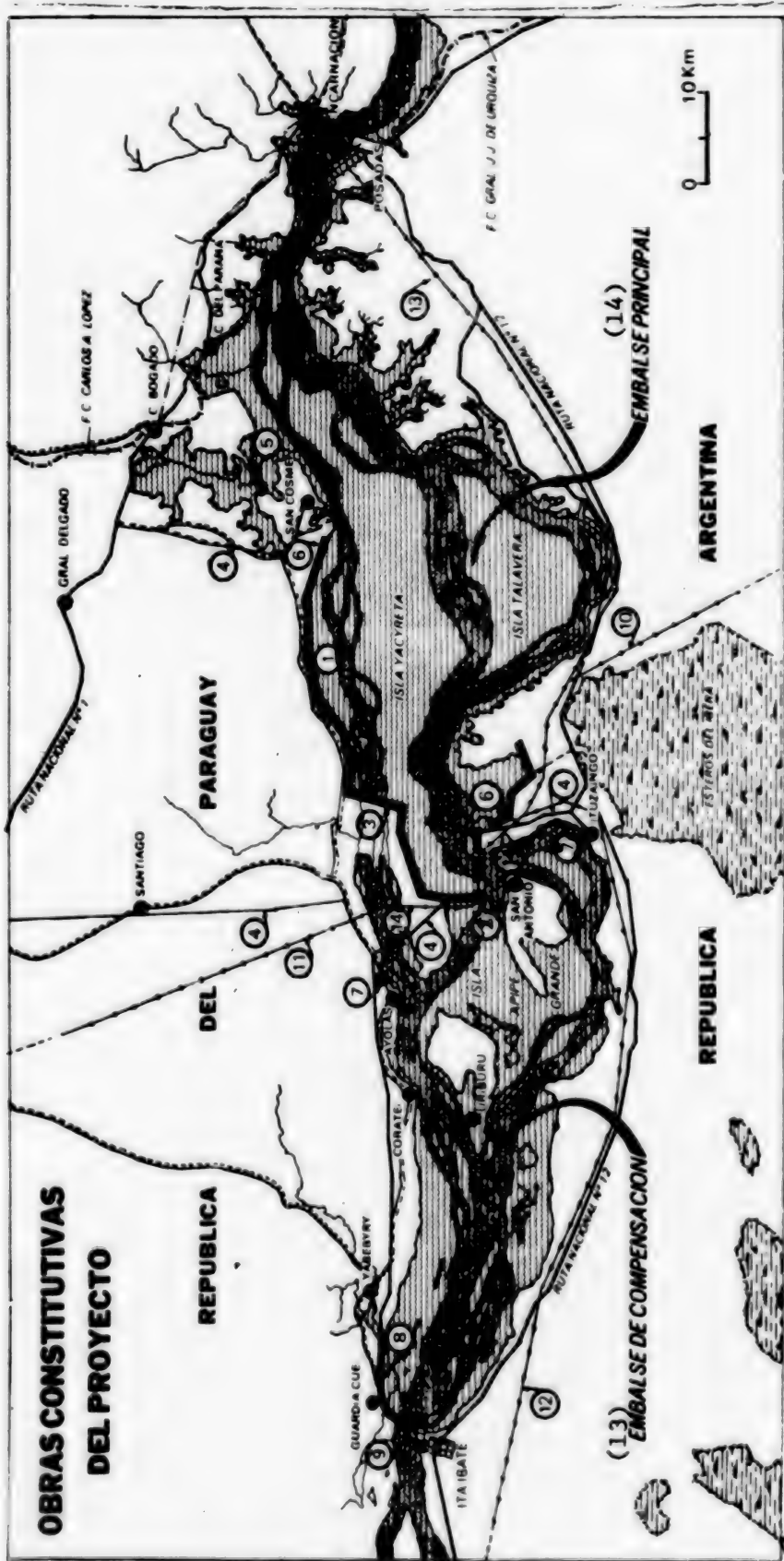
Turbines

Type	Kaplan
Diameter	9.50 m
Capacity, for 20.0 m net drop	128 Mw
Velocity	71.4 rpm
Generators (13.2 kv, three-phase, 50 Hz)	
Nominal active capacity	135 Mw
Capacity factor	0.9
Nominal capacity	150 Mva

Capacity and Energy Output

	First phase	Second phase
Firm Capacity		
In power plant	2,598 Mw	3,657 Mw
In load centers	2,424 Mw	3,391 Mw
Average annual energy		
At power plant	17,550 Gwh	18,120 Gwh
At load centers	16,542 Gwh	17,070 Gwh

Reamrk: The elevations or levels given in this list refer to mean sea level at Mar del Plata (Argentina).



Project Components. Key: (1) dam; (2) main components; (3) Ana Cua spillway; (4) highway connection; (5) Aguapey Dam; (6) irrigation intakes; (7) permanent home; (8) Ita-Ibate earth dam; (9) main components; (10) power transmission line going to Argentine system; (11) power transmission line going to Asuncion; (12) to Corrientes; (13) compensation storage reservoir; (14) main storage reservoir.

BDP'S SOLOMON QUILTS PARTY

Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL

[Text] The ups and downs [words indistinct] efforts to merge the parliamentary opposition in our country have resulted in a resignation--that of the member of parliament for Saint Johns, Mr Norman Solomon. Mr Solomon said he has resigned from the Bahamian Democratic Party [BDP], led by Mr Henry Bostwick, because of recent developments in the unification talks now going on between the Bahamian Democratic Party and the Free National Movement led by Mr Cecil Wallace-Whitfield. Mr Solomon said that a precondition of the Free National Movement for the merger is that he and the member of parliament for Marsh Harbor in Abaco, Mr Michael Lightborne, be banished to a premature retirement. Mr Solomon said while it appears likely that the two opposition parties would merge in the very near future such a merger would only be successful if it is led by someone who has the kind of charisma possessed by the prime minister.

Now there is no doubt in my mind that when those PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] fellows get in the back room they sometimes tantamount to scratch each others' eyes out, but at the end of the day, broadly speaking, over the years Mr Pindling has been successful in keeping his team together. This merger when it happens and I expect it will very soon, its going to need somebody to keep that team together because within that group, from time to time, there are going to be violent disagreements.

Mr Solomon said he is now assuming a position of political isolation and independence.

CSO: 3020

BARBADOS

BRIEFS

NON-INTERFERENCE DEMANDS--At the UN General Assembly, Barbados has demanded that the Caribbean countries be permitted to live in peace, to exercise their right to self-determination and to resolve by themselves all domestic problems. Henry Forde, minister of external affairs of that Caribbean country, noted that Barbados rejects the harmful imperialist doctrines of balance of power and "spheres of influence", and defends the principle of noninterference. Without specifically mentioning the United States, the Barbadian external affairs minister warned that the cold war in the region has created a situation in which the looters, pirates and mercenaries are threatening their peoples with destruction. [Text] [FL110407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 11 Oct 79 FL]

CSO: 3010

COURTS OF MILITARY HONOR TO JUDGE FAR OFFICERS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16, 23 Sep 79

[Articles by Pastor Cabrera and Directorate of Military Courts]

[16 Sep 79, p 53]

[Text] The constitutional ceremony of the Courts of Military Honor [THM] was held recently at an armored unit. These are the first courts of this type in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]: one for junior officers and another for first-class officers.

Presiding were: Brig Gen Leopoldo Cintra Frias; Col Juan Escalona, first substitute for chief of general staff; Col Roberto Paraleda Napoles, chief of the Directorate of Military Courts; and other officers.

This was in response to the order by the minister of the FAR that establishes these courts experimentally for a period beginning 1 September 1979 and ending 30 July 1980.

The THM are not constituted as judicial organs; their objectives and functions make them organs of social influence and group pressure. In addition to preserving military discipline, they contribute to better exercise of command and support the chief in preventive work leading to the elimination of incorrect behavior contrary to the ethics that FAR officers must always observe.

At the same time, they are educational organs in the spirit and demands of the moral principles that govern the construction of socialism and in the strictest observance of the laws, the military oath, orders and regulations. Their functions also include investigation and elimination of causes and conditions that favor crime and other violations of the law.

Their precedent is the Comrades Courts of Military Honor for officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. Experience there shows that many

officers corrected their behavior in order not to appear before their comrades and not to be the object of criticism.

The courts for junior and first-class officers each consist of five members elected recently and five substitutes. This election was done through direct and secret vote from among candidates. Later, in a short meeting, the elected members of each court chose their president, substitutes and secretaries.

Capt Heriberto Chavez Valdes introduced the candidates for both courts and explained how the elections would be held.

The names of the members of each court were made public soon after.

Col Juan Escalona reported all this and emphasized the importance of the creation of the THM and the responsibility of the comrades who begin these tasks in the FAR. He then pointed out that man's battle is won by consistent, uninterrupted, educational work.

He referred in general to the studies made on discipline and actions to prevent problems, lack of fulfillment and crime.

Expanding on the subject of discipline, he said that there has been no letup in the elaboration of regulations and laws, the adaptation and establishment of a just relationship between correction and incentive and the establishment of a form of issuing warnings in order to attain the objective of being true educators of subordinates.

When he discussed other aspects of the THM, Col Juan Escalona emphasized that their success will be demonstrated in their preventive work. The fact that courts of this type are being established in the FAR does not mean that the Disciplinary Regulation will lose effectiveness. On the contrary, those cases that are not necessarily crimes but could become crimes will be brought to these courts and they will keep new cases from reaching the Military Courts.

He pointed out the vast difference between capitalist armies and our glorious FAR with regard to the incessant educational work in the heart of each military unit.

He said: "We have sufficient reason for our military units to be exemplary." He then stated that the FAR are a training school for revolutionary men, creators of the best habits of behavior. He repeated: "That constructive, educational responsibility is on our shoulders."

[23 Sep 79, pp 40-41]

[Text] As we have seen, the procedure that the THM will follow is simple and informal but will provide full guarantees to the defendant. In addition to those guarantees noted in the previous article, when a member of that court has had any personal interest in the events or has any connection with the defendant, the accuser or the injured party, any of them has the right to challenge him and he must abstain and excuse himself from participating in the hearing.

During the debate, all the people at the hearing--the defendant, accuser, victim and even the officers who are present who are not merely spectators--can participate and ask questions that they believe are appropriate. Before issuing a decision, it is an indispensable obligation of the THM to make an exhaustive analysis of all the elements of the submitted facts and circumstances and to evaluate objectively the previous conduct of the defendant and the possible reasons that influenced or determined such deeds. From this analytical synthesis, the product of a complete, multilateral and objective study of the infraction committed, the THM will be in the position to reach a conclusion based on its true educational and preventive objectives. When, after deliberating, the THM dictates a resolution, it will determine the correction that most justly corresponds to the seriousness of the infraction committed, the personality of the perpetrator and the influence that the example will have on the group.

The corrections that the THM can dictate or request are as follows:

- a) Private admonition or admonition at an officers assembly;
- b) Public admonition;
- c) Request for transfer to a lower position;
- d) Request for discharge of student officer from the Military Education Center;
- [e) omitted as published]
- f) Request for discharge from Active Military Service.

As can be seen, only two of the decisions that the THM has the prerogative to adopt can be directly imposed, those with social influence --private or public admonitions or admonition at an officers assembly. The remaining court decisions referred to reduction in position or rank or discharge from the Military Education Center or Active Military Service; they have the nature of a request which will be carried out with the approval of the corresponding chief through the appropriate cadre organizations.

As top official of the Directorate of the THM, the chief has the right to examine the resolutions that the THM dictates for the cases that it hears. Once he has studied all the documents submitted by the court, he will express to the THM either his agreement with the decision made or his disagreement with the correction because it does not agree with the evidence or because it is too severe or mild. He will also state if he feels that what was proven constitutes a crime or if the THM is not competent to hear it, if he will reexamine the case or hold a new hearing. He will also tell the THM what he thinks about other aspects of the legality of the decision adopted or requested; that is, whether the measure is one of the court's prerogatives or is in agreement with the opinion expressed by the group of officers present at the hearing. This is a very important question since if the THM is based on moral pressure by the group of officers, it must be a constant norm that the opinions and requests of the officers present at the hearing be taken into account in the court decision. This, as the genuine expression of the group feeling, must consider the way the officers of the unit evaluate the facts and their opinions about the educational measure that must be imposed to help the violator overcome the errors committed. This does not mean that there has to be an exact parallel between the ideas of the officers present at the hearing and the measure adopted or proposed by the THM but it must take into account the most important things presented in the hearing and base its decision on that expressed, the facts and circumstances and the personality of the perpetrator, being guided by the established norms and awareness of social and military duty.

It should be noted that this new procedure of the THM consecrates the right not only of the defendant but of all the participants in the process to appeal the court decision within 3 days after the resolution has been communicated to them. This guarantee of greater effectiveness is established generally, without any formal limitation to deprive it of meaning. The appeal can be made in writing, pointing out all those matters that support the appellant, or it can be made orally. In both cases, the appeal will be heard by the chief of the military unit corresponding to the THM who will be in charge of carrying out or investigating the appeal.

The chief has 10 days to resolve an appeal, a prudential term so that the plea of the defendant can be studied in depth and he can decide if any violation occurred or if the court decision suffers from some defect that invalidates its justice.

The chief of the unit, within the term indicated above, will return the proceedings to the court, including his opinion on the matter which will be revealed to the participants. The court will immediately carry out the decision of the chief of the unit on the appeal.

One of the most important prerogatives of the THM is that even if it has determined culpability, it does not have to impose corrections because of sincere recognition of the error by the accused or apologies that the accused has willingly and expressly offered to the injured party or to the group affected by his reprehensible conduct.

The corrections imposed or requested by the THM are not penal sanctions but, on the contrary, active measures to increase the awareness of the accused about any deviation in his conduct.

The corrections imposed cannot remain in the personal file of the officer indefinitely. After a certain time has passed and the incorrect conduct has been eliminated, giving way to a consistent attitude toward military life and duties, the corrections will be expunged a year after having been imposed. If the officer has maintained a correct attitude, he can achieve suppression of the measure imposed after 6 months; this is determined by the THM when the officer who has been corrected, the chief of the unit or the court itself requests it, holding a hearing to consider the possible suppression of the correction.

Suppression of the correction can also be understood as a measure of social influence since, in addition to constituting proof of confidence, the comrade who is stimulated by this decision is morally obliged to continue behaving within the limits of the norms that govern construction of socialism and the principles of dignity and respect that the rank of officer requires.

In those cases in which the officer has been demoted in position or rank, the suppression of the correction does not imply that he is immediately restored to that position or rank. At that time, the chief of the unit can propose restoration to position or rank, according to the existing regulations for FAR officers. As always in these situations, there must be sufficient merit to grant such incentives.

In all cases, suppression of the correction means the immediate withdrawal of the resolution from the personal file of the officer if the chief of the unit requests it and the eradication of the corresponding notation on his service record.

The corrections imposed by the THM are incompatible with any incentive, either moral or material, except for suppression of the correction. This limitation is necessary objectively in order to retain the pressure of the measure adopted by the court since it would be weakened if, during its period of effectiveness, the officer could be given incentives. This would weaken the collective decision since the correction imposed is its expression.

In order to preserve socialist legality and be alert that no conduct that could be criminal go unpunished, it must be understood that a hearing in the THM does not prevent a case from going to the Military Courts if it is determined later that it falls under their jurisdiction because of social danger or the personal situation of the perpetrator. The Military Courts would then hear the criminal case.

Nevertheless, it is important to strictly observe the principle that when the THM has issued its decision on a case and imposed a correction, the corrections included in the Disciplinary Regulation cannot be applied to the same case. Also when a disciplinary correction has been imposed for a certain deed, the case cannot later be heard at the THM.

The THM has the obligation to account for the activities carried out each year to the corps of officers that elected it. This principle of informing the group which elected the court guarantees the best fulfillment of its duties, not only in the transaction of cases that it hears but also in relation to the social and military conduct of each one of its members. It must be noted that even before the term of office expires--2 years--any member of the THM can be removed if the confidence placed in him diminishes and he will be replaced.

The causes for replacement of a member of the THM might be ones that affect his prestige personally as a result of conduct that is not in accord with the norms of socialist morality or deficiencies in his military service which have reached the group and hurt its authority. This affects the confidence that he must receive in order to be able to continue in the exercise of his duties as a member of the THM.

As we have seen, the THM which will be faithful guardians of military discipline will help protect the honor of the FAR because the soldiers, especially the officers, must set an example in their daily life in the military unit as well as on the street and in their homes. When the dignity and the honor of the rank of officer is mentioned, it means firmness under combat, boldness, devotion to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the deepest love for the socialist fatherland and infinite hatred for the enemy as well as absolute loyalty to the working class, to our commander in chief and to the Communist Party of Cuba.

7717

CSO: 3010

GRENADAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE TEXT PUBLISHED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Sep 79 p 7

[Text] Between 13 and 15 September, a delegation from the Republic of Cuba, headed by Comrade Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-chairman of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, visited Grenada at the invitation of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The Cuban delegation included the Cuban ambassador, Julian Torres Rizo, and Ernesto Melendez, vice-president of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation.

During the Cuban delegation's stay in Grenada, it visited points of interest such as Point Salines, in the context of the studies that are being made for the construction of the new airport, Grand Etang; as well as the project for supplying water to the capital; the area of Victoria, where the fishery school was opened and where the fishing team has been sent in order to engage in the exploration of fishing resources with a ship that recently arrived from Cuba; and the area of Queen's Park, where the Grenadan Government revealed its interest in expanding the facilities of the existing stadium, along with other areas.

During the talks that were held with government officials, particularly with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the cooperation between the two countries was discussed with particular emphasis on the contribution that has thus been made to the short- and medium-term development programs that the Grenadan Government is undertaking.

With regard to public health, special attention was given to the efforts of the Cuban medical teams in St. George, Grenville and Carriacou, which in 60 days have seen no fewer than 6,000 patients. The results of those efforts will have a strong and broad impact on the local population.

The development of the fishing program was noted with satisfaction. In that program, 24 students from Grenada and St. Lucia have begun learning fishing skills. Soon they will begin fishing on board Cuban ships in Grenadan waters.

It was confirmed that both parties will devote much energy to the development of this activity, and that in the coming months the government of the Republic of Cuba will donate a flotilla of ten (10) additional ships, to be used for different types of fishing.

Another subject discussed was the state of the studies by Cuban experts in Grenada concerning the exploration and development of water and forestry resources. There is great interest in continuing these studies, which will be given prompt consideration. It was agreed that another study would be carried out in the area of construction, in order to determine the techniques required for the construction of social, educational, sanitary projects, etc. Minister Rodriguez Llompart reported that the Cuban Government decided to make a large donation of cement in order to ensure the completion of the construction programs undertaken by the Government of Grenada.

The Cuban delegation expressed in particular its willingness to study the project to build a new airport, and to look into the possibility of Cuban participation in the building of the runway.

It was also revealed that progress has been made in the talks between Cuban experts and Grenadan officials regarding the food industry, bottling, packaging and trade. In addition, it was confirmed that in a few days Cuban experts on education and agriculture will arrive in Grenada.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the fact that in the next few days some 40 Grenadan youths will leave for Cuba in order to study in Cuban universities and educational facilities.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Cuban Minister Hector Rodriguez Llompart reiterated their satisfaction with the progress of cooperation between Cuba and Grenada, based on the talks and meetings between Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, in Cuba.

Minister Rodriguez Llompart warmly thanked the Grenadans for all their kindness to the Cuban delegation, and reiterated that the Cuban Government is willing to take an active part in the formulation and strengthening of the development programs of the Grenadan Government.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop spoke of the gratitude of the people and government of Grenada for the acts of solidarity and brotherly assistance by the people of Cuba.

The prime minister also expressed the appreciation of the Grenadan delegation to the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries Movement, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September, for the kindness and hospitality of the Cuban people to the government and delegation of Grenada.

8926

CSO: 3010

UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 68

/Interview with Abdel-Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in Havana by Raul Lazo Gonzalez; date not given/

/Text/ The Sixth Summit's economic declaration underscores the importance of strengthening the role of the UN Industrial Development Organization /UNIDO/ as the key agency for negotiation, promotion and coordination of industrial activities, particularly in the implementation of the Program of Action of the Organization's 2nd General Conference which was held in Lima, Peru, in March of 1975.

The interview with UNIDO Executive Director Abdel-Rahman Khane was held between sessions of the Nonaligned Nations Summit Conference.

In response to a question about support for UNIDO objectives from the Nonaligned Nations Movement, Abdel-Rahman said that the proposals put forth by the Nonaligned Nations Movement calls for an exchange of opinions on industrial development and other economic matters which together are very important in determining the direction and content of concepts related to industrial development in its broadest sense.

"In the second place, the large number of nations that now belong to the movement and to the United Nations leads to the establishment of direct ties between those countries and this can lead to overall economic development worldwide."

We asked him about industrial development strategy for the next decade and about the possibilities that the underdeveloped nations would meet the goal of providing 25 percent of world production by the year 2000 as stated at UNIDO's 2nd General Conference.

"UNIDO," replies Rahman Khane, "stated its position on that problem in Lima in 1975. At that time, during the UNIDO 2nd General Conference, the international community accepted the objectives that were put forth.

During the decade that you mentioned, specific objectives will be set forth in the area of industrial development. This decade will be the turning point, then, for those goals and at the end of that period we will have a clearer picture of what goals have been attained."

We now ask him about obtaining funds for economic and industrial development in the underdeveloped countries and about the disappointing contribution made by industrialized countries which have not complied with their commitments.

"The availability of funds has always been and continues to be a permanent factor in general development and, in particular, in industrial development," Khane said. "UNIDO has made some progress, at least in the field of ideas, and at UNIDO's General Conference to be held in New Delhi in January or February of 1980 we will present some proposals in that respect. With this in mind, we will mobilize the forces of the developing nations, particularly the resources of OPEC member nations although we are aware that these sources of financing by themselves will not cover all of our needs."

Our questions now turn to the steps that UNIDO will take to face the protectionist policies imposed by industrialized countries on many manufactured products and other Third World products as well as the problems posed by the matter of transfer of technology which have seriously harmed industrialization efforts in developing nations.

"UNIDO's position is very clear in both respects," he replies. "With respect to the industrialized countries protectionist policies, we have made it very clear to them that if they wish to find markets for their own products they will, in turn, have to accept imports from developing nations. This implies that the industrialized nations must restructure their economies and present international economic conditions provide a very favorable framework for this."

"We have also informed industrialized nations about the need to develop trade contacts. They must accept larger quantities of goods from developing nations. Otherwise we don't see how our countries will be able to pay the industrialized nations for the goods purchased from them."

"As for the technology problem, this is a very complex area which the UNIDO is studying in the following manner: First we gather a great deal of technological information, information on technological exchanges. Second, at New Delhi we will submit a proposal containing the appropriate mechanisms whereby the so-called Third World can acquire technology under the best possible terms. And Third, and this is the most important, we maintain that the developing nations must create their own technological capabilities. In this area UNIDO is providing assistance to many developing countries so that they can lay the foundation for their own technological infrastructure. That part of our program has received the greatest stimulus. We feel that socio-cultural aspects are interwoven because technological development is a direct product of the nation's intellectual capacity."

On the subject of increased trade between developing nations, Abdel-Rahman Khane states:

"We feel that within developing nations there is an enormous potential and capability for increasing trade in goods and services, including trade in the field of technology. UNIDO is providing assistance to developing nations in the field of economic and technical cooperation. We feel that the results have been very promising. That is the direction we must follow if we are to help one and other."

"The fact that we maintain that it is imperative to increase all kinds of trade between developing nations does not mean nor should it be interpreted as a response to a decrease in trade between developing and industrial nations. Actually the needs are so great in all areas of the economy, trade and technology that increased trade should also take place between both groups of countries. We need to expand ties with the so-called North. This expansion should go both ways and this will help to create a better economic climate in international relations as called for by the new international economic order."

Another Topic: Development Programs in Cuba

"Our technical aid program in Cuba is very large and it totals over several million dollars. I am especially pleased with it because it reflects the attitude of Cuban officials towards industrialization and the use of technical assistance provided by the United Nations, especially through UNIDO. Cuban officials focus attention on this program and they have an excellent working relationship with our experts who are quite pleased with the success they have had. (The UNIDO secretary general believes that the development of the state sector is basic to promoting industrialization in developing countries regardless of the type of economic structure that each country has.)

"UNIDO," he states, "has begun programs in these countries to help public sector growth and to help raise administrative efficiency in this sector where there are some problems with the management of economic resources."

The last question deals with the sixth UNCTAD meeting in Cuba.

"I believe that conditions will be very good because the atmosphere in Havana is very commendable so that the discussions can be held in a climate of openness and frankness."

8599

CSO: 3010

UK JOURNALIST ON MOVES TO MAKE JAMAICA AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING CUBA

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Oct 79 p 6 LD

[Article by Robert Moss: "Spy Plot in Jamaica: The Plan for an Angolophone Cuba"]

[Text] According to a defector from the Cuban secret service, the Direccion General de Inteligencia [DGI] [General Directorate of Intelligence--DGI], who now lives in Florida, it has been a long standing ambition of President Castro and his Soviet mentors to convert Jamaica into "An Anglophone Cuba."

The installment of a one-party socialist regime closely aligned with Cuba and the Soviet bloc is, by this account, only one element in the design.

It is hoped that one day, under Cuban tuition, the Jamaicans could assume the same k'nd of surrogate role in English-speaking countries in Africa (and the Caribbean) that the Cubans have played for the Russians in the former Portuguese colonies.

The current behaviour of Sr Ulises Estrada Lescalles, the recently appointed Cuban ambassador to Kingston, suggests that this plan may not be quite as far-fetched as it sounds.

Vicious Attack

Late last month, Sr Estrada called a press conference in the course of which he launched a remarkably vicious attack on Jamaica's most influential newspaper, the courageously outspoken DAILY GLEANER, and on the opposition Jamaica labour party.

Their offence had been to call attention to Sr Estrada's past activities as one of Havana's leading specialists in subversive intelligence operations, which were first disclosed in this column on September 3.

Significantly, Sr Estrada was flanked (on his left) at this press conference by Sr Carlos Dias, who has been identified as the present station chief of the DGI in Kingston.

Sr Estrada told the Jamaican press that he regarded criticism of his intelligence activities as tantamount to a declaration of war.

"It is in the spirit of the Cuban revolution," he declaimed, "that if war is declared by anyone, the Cuban revolution will accept the challenge and, as Fidel said, when Cubans are asked to fight they fight with all seriousness."

While he was unable to answer the charges that had been levelled against him, Sr Estrada explained ominously, they would be dealt with by "many comrades abroad."

Sr Estrada's attacks on the DAILY GLEANER--which had come under fire from Sr Alfonso Hodge, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, for alleged 'CIA links' not long before--and on Jamaica's main opposition party were widely interpreted in Kingston as a crude attempt to intervene in local politics.

Several influential organisations, including the Jamaican chamber of commerce and the manufacturers' association, have now demanded that Sr Estrada should be declared persona non grata and sent packing.

It is recalled that it did not take Mr Michael Manley's government long to expel the American ambassador when it took exception to remarks he had made shortly after the 1972 elections brought the People's National Party (PNP) to power.

However, it is clear that the Cuban ambassador was justifiably confident that no public gesture made by him would disrupt the intimate relations that have been established between the Castro regime and the Manley government.

Decisive Proof

Yet the choice of Sr Estrada as ambassador to Kingston was, in itself, decisive proof of the Cubans' determination to push Jamaica further towards the Marxist camp.

Sr Estrada is a career intelligence officer who has worked with both the DGI (set up under the supervision of Aleksandr Shitov, a senior KGB officer and since 1971 a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Soviet secret service) and the department of America, which exercises primary responsibility for subversive operations in the Western Hemisphere and answers to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

In 1968, Sr Estrada was one of a party of five Cuban intelligence officers who were despatched to Southern Lebanon to advise the PLO. This was not merely a training mission: the Cubans actually fought with Fatah units on the battlefields.

The assignment of these Cubans to the PLO in 1968 was mentioned by the DGI defector Orlando Castro Hidalgo in 1971. However, this is the first time

any of their identities have been made public. The head of the Cuban team in which Sr Estrada served was Carlos Chain Soler, whose career began in the Cuban security police, the Departamento de Seguridad del Estado (DES).

Passive Vehicle

Today, Chain Soler holds the post of vice-minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which makes him Sr Estrada's nominal boss.

Chain Soler's main function is to ensure that the Cuban Foreign Ministry serves as a passive vehicle for secret service directives. (DGI relations now require, for example, that a spy who is to be assigned abroad under diplomatic cover must spend six months at the foreign ministry learning his "Legend.")

Prior to his posting to Kingston, Sr Estrada served both as DGI station chief in Cairo--a very senior assignment in Al-Nasir's day--and as deputy head of the Department of America whose present chief is Manuel Pineiro Losada, the former DGI director.

There is widespread confusion about the respective roles of the DGI, whose chief is the pro-Moscow hardliner Jose Joaquín Méndez Cominches, and the Department of America.

When the shake-up of the DGI took place in 1970/71 under the watchful eye of KGB General Vitaliy Semenov, Pineiro Losada was moved sideways to take charge of an organisation that was specially created for him, partly because the Russians were not convinced that he was totally trustworthy.

Since then, a second specialist organization responsible to the Central Committee--the Department of Africa--has been set up, under the leadership of Osmany Chienfuegos.

According to western intelligence sources, there is no competition in the field between the DGI and the Department of America. They share their field officers, many of whom come from the same stable in any event.

A man like Sr Estrada in Kingston has worked for both intelligence organisations in the past and today, as Ambassador, is clearly in overall command of the entire Cuban subversive network in Jamaica.

Key Assignments

There are more than 5,000 Cuban technicians and 'civilian' advisers in Jamaica, nearly all of whom received military training (and in some cases, intelligence training) prior to their postings.

One of their key assignments is to recruit Cuban agents of influence at all levels of Jamaican life.

Within the top-heavy Cuban Embassy in Jamaica--the largest on the island--three-quarters of the 'diplomats' are believed to be professional officers of the DGI or the Department of America.

But Cuba's involvement in operations to influence Jamaican politics extends far beyond this. Through instructors stationed in Jamaica, and through courses provided in Guyana and Cuba itself, the Cubans are seeking to politicise Jamaica's Internal Security Forces.

The ruling PNP is building up the Home Guard, which already outnumbers the regular police force, as a political militia (loyal to itself) which is establishing units in villages throughout the island on the model of Cuba's 'Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.'

Against this backdrop, it is perhaps less than surprising that the PNP government has espoused a pro-Soviet (or at least pro-Cuban) line during recent foreign policy crisis.

CSO: 3020

CUBA

FIRST NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC ATLAS READY FOR PUBLICATION

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 1

/Text/ The first demographic atlas prepared in Cuba is ready for publication following 4 years of work because of the complex nature of this type of assignment.

Because of its composition, this volume contains the first demographic data and some statistical information on our people, Cuban historical data, comparisons with Latin America and other countries, projections to the year 2000 and other topics of interest based on the new political-administrative division.

The atlas not only contains maps but also a wealth of information (reports on world population trends).

In addition, it is characterized by the fact that it was completely edited and published in our country. The cartography was prepared by the Cuban Institute of Geodesics and Cartography. It was bound and completed with the help of foreign experts.

The atlas is expected to be distributed to state agencies and put on sale to the public in October. Some 20,000 copies will be printed.

Because a 1981 Population and Housing Census will be conducted, the atlas will probably be re-edited and its information updated.

8599

CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH LIBYA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Molina]

[Text] Cuba and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya signed a protocol two agreements, including contracts for the construction of projects amounting to \$115 million, and other studies to be carried out in that North African Arab nation.

The agreement was signed by Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, secretary of construction of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Levy Farah, president of the State Construction Committee of Cuba, in the presence of Ramiro Valdes, vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers.

Also present were Jose Lopez Moreno, minister of construction; 'Ali Sunni al-Muntasir, Libyan ambassador, and other officials from both countries.

The protocol provides for the revision of the agreements signed in February of 1979, which include a contract for the construction of housing valued at \$47 million; a study of the construction of public buildings and urban renewal in these housing areas; the construction of five 20-classroom schools, each one at a cost of \$7.3 million; a study of the completion of buildings constructed by private companies that were never finished, and a study of hydraulic resources and dam construction.

Another contract included in the protocol deals with Cuban construction of the Um Al Araneb-Gatrum highway for \$39 million. The protocol discusses the progress made on the contract for the \$24 million Sebha-Ubari highway, and other highway and social projects that will be considered by both parties.

One of the two agreements that were also signed deals with the formation of a Libyan-Cuban construction enterprise; the other agreement concerns the procedures for bank guarantees for facilitating the financial aspects of the contracts.

The projects, at their peak periods, will employ 2,300 Cuban workers, and will take 2 to 3 years to complete.

Levy Farah and Muhammad A. al-Manqush Talk

Levy Farah, who is also vice-chairman of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, stated that the signing of the documents represents a continuation of the talks that were begun during the first quarter of 1979 when he visited Libya.

He added that during the last few days, in an atmosphere of friendliness and solidarity, the two countries agreed to continue strengthening the cooperation between them, which has been developing favorably.

Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush said that with the signing of the agreements and the protocol the two friendly countries had reinforced their relations.

The Libyan minister emphasized the effort to reach the agreement, and the spirit of complete understanding between the Cuban and Libyan friends.

8926
CSO: 3010

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES BUCARAM RIFT, ECONOMY, OIL

Guayaquil VISTAZO in Spanish 5 Oct 79 pp 12-15, 17-18, 20

[Interview with Vice President Osvaldo Hurtado by Roberto Aspiazu; date and place not given]

[Text] The absence of the current vice president of Ecuador, Dr Osvaldo Hurtado, from the public debate is a well known fact. In this report VISTAZO bring Dr Hurtado's opinions back into the public eye. Roberto Aspiazu interviews Dr Hurtado, who explains why he has maintained a deliberate silence and, after 5 months, he states his opinions on our major national political and economic problems.

[Question] Dr Hurtado, why has the vice president not maintained a more open posture of solidarity in the confrontation of political power that we are having?

[Answer] I have kept outside of publicity and the news, not since 10 August, but since 29 April, as you and all the other reporters may see by checking our written and televised press. But this deliberate silence on my part in no way means a desire not to take part in the controversy, but rather the intention that, once the elections are won, I will begin to work on the responsibilities entrusted to me by the constitution. These responsibilities are to formulate plans, programs, and projects so that the 21 points of the program offered the nation by the Roldos-Hurtado team can be carried out. In any event, the country should know that I am not neutral and that I am with the president in all the battles he is fighting to defend the democratic system and to carry forward the government program that he offered the Ecuadorean people.

[Question] Are you in complete agreement with the statement President Roldos made a few hours ago?

[Answer] In his television appearance the president expressed the thoughts of the Ecuadorean government. I fully agree with his viewpoints on the nation's economic and political situation.

[Question] How do you judge the work that the national parliament has done so far?

[Answer] I never listen to sessions of the National Chamber of Representatives.

[Question] Could you be more explicit about that?

[Answer] I have the impression that in the Chamber of Representatives they do not deal with overall problems of the economy and of Ecuadorean society and that in some ways they are following certain traditional practices, so that the important thing in the legislature is to draw attention to local needs, in many cases not even priority needs. And they don't bother to discuss and debate general problems which affect the economy and the progress of Ecuadorean society. I think there is no major difference between the demands made in the Chamber or in the National Congress 10 to 20 years ago by legislators who wanted to respond to the interests and desires of their supporters, and those that are being repeated today in the National Chamber of Representatives.

[Question] Then do you agree with the statement that the secretary general of the administration made a few weeks ago to the effect that there is in parliament a biased form of demagogy?

[Answer] As a matter of style, I do not like to make value judgments, but I prefer to state the facts, to point out specific situations, or to present figures, and then leave it up to the public to draw the conclusions they deem appropriate from these facts.

[Question] What do you have to say about the fact that the National Chamber of Representatives has dealt with a great number of issues of little or no significance and has not bothered to pass the constituent law for CONADE [National Development Council]?

[Answer] The explanation that one of the members of the Chamber of Representatives gave is that there are other bills that reached the Chamber earlier which have higher priority and that as a result, the constituent law for the National

Development Council can still not be discussed and passed. As I am a man who believes in people's good intentions, I accept that explanation.

[Question] Then how would you explain the fact that Mr Averroes Bucaram came to the National Chamber of Representatives and on the very day that he arrived he introduced a series of bills that were immediately considered?

[Answer] I told you that I want to believe that statement, because in the contrary case, which situation I do not accept, we would find that in the Chamber they do not want to comply with their constitutional mandate. The constitution expressly states that a law has to be passed to make up the governing board of the National Development Council. Whether or not this constitutional provision is accomplished by the legislature is not my problem. It is their problem, and it is the legislators' responsibility.

[Question] What is the situation of the CONADE without the constituent law?

[Answer] The CONADE has been functioning since 13 August of this year; according to the temporary provision of the constitutional charter, the National Planning Board became subject to CONADE on the first day the present government took office. What was technically called the General Planning Department is under my orders and in the first 45 days we have drawn up some technical reports that we have given to various ministers on basic problems, such as: salaries, the government budget, and many others. And that is not all. I just gave the president a report on the present economic situation, dealing with the short-term problems of Ecuador until December of this year. Furthermore, CONADE is developing the national plan for the next 5-year period. And I haven't been sitting back doing nothing. Although the law is necessary for CONADE to function, it is in no way indispensable. What is indispensable is for the workers, legislators, and businessmen to take part, through their own representatives, in the development of the plan which is certainly of national interest.

[Question] President Roldos has said that 1980 will form a bridge between the nation's past and its future. What makes the president so optimistic that he can say that this plan, precisely this plan, is going to make the difference between the past and the future?

[Answer] It is going to be so for a number of reasons. First, because this plan aspires to increase the participation of the workers in our national wealth by bringing about a better distribution of income which, as you know, has in recent years got even worse for the workers and has been concentrated in the hands of those who own capital. In the second place, because this plan seeks to strengthen the organization of the people. This, in my opinion, is a good way to support the democratic system and to give disadvantaged sectors access to decision-making, for at this time the decision-making process is beyond their influence and their control.

This plan also attempts to change the growth pattern of the Ecuadorean economy, which is fundamentally oriented toward urban sectors, especially the cities of Quito and Guayaquil. This plan will try to develop the provinces and the regions and will work to give the countryside and agriculture preferential treatment; with these three objectives, which to many people will seem quite modest -- and which can be achieved in the next 5 years -- you can be sure that the traditional features of Ecuadorean society will be altered.

[Question] What do you think of the paralysis of the nation's economy, both in the public sector for lack of money and in the private sector for lack of confidence in the new government?

[Answer] I don't believe that the economic sector is really being paralyzed; my impression, and the impression gotten from the economic analyses made by the Central Bank, is that the private sector has reacted very positively to the Jaime Roldos administration; the problems seem to arise more with certain projects and certain policies that are being considered in the National Chamber of Representatives; and that is not the administration's responsibility. As for the public sector, the economic program that is being sent for the president's consideration proposes ways to reactivate the Ecuadorean economy.

[Question] Is your opinion on the "40 hours" given in this document?

[Answer] I don't want to put forth a judgment on the "40 hours," because once it is approved by the National Chamber of Representatives, the president will express his opinion. And as I hold the second office in the executive, I can't express an opinion that may not be the same as the president's, which to date has not been given.

[Question] And on the wage and salary increase, what can you tell us?

[Answer] In a speech I gave last week, speaking to the Congress of Small Industries, I said that an exaggerated salary increase will tend to concentrate the Ecuadorean economy, because large firms have a capital-intensive structure. This means that they have large amounts of equipment, and make little use of labor. And as a consequence of their very high productivity, because of the power of their capital, these large firms are already paying minimum wages over 3,000 sucres a month, which means that the decrees being debated in the Chamber of Representatives will not affect them. Those who are going to be affected by the exaggerated salary increase will be primarily the state and public enterprises, small businessmen, crafts workers, the cities, and the provincial councils: they will be the big losers. That is my specific reply to your question. But I do want to add one comment. You know that during the election campaign I always talked about a salary increase, and I remember that once when we won the first round, I was interviewed by Channel 8 in Quito and Channel 2 in Guayaquil. During that interview on 16 July I proposed a minimum salary of 3,000 sucres. That stirred up a storm of angry protests from the far right and from certain oligarchical sectors in Ecuador. So I do defend the concept of a salary increase. But now look at the difference between the citizen candidate who cited a figure of 3,000 sucres and who was labelled a communist, and the proposals that are being presented in the Chamber of Representatives today, which are not getting the same response from the far right and from Ecuador's oligarchical groups. But I would like to consider from a technical point of view the problem of increasing the minimum wage to about 5,000 sucres. With the commitments already made by the state in relation to the reserve fund and the 15th wage established by the former government, plus the increase in service on the public debt that this government has to bear as a result of the irresponsibility in handling the debt of the former dictatorship, these figures total 8,935,000,000 sucres for the government budget. If we add to this figure the amount of the 1979 codified state budget, which is 28 billion sucres, this means that the government budget for 1980 has to jump to 36.935 billion sucres, just to pay for this salary increase. The government could not undertake any new projects; that is why President Roldos, who is responsible for the nation and for the Ecuadorean economy, has said that an equitable formula must be found for the salary increase.

[Question] So what would your technical opinion be on the 4,000 sucres that the Popular Democracy legislators have proposed?

[Answer] The incidence would be reduced because the calculation that I am giving you is on the basis of a minimum salary of 5,000 sucres, the figure that is being proposed in the Chamber of Representatives.

[Question] Doctor, how do you view the paradox that the executive lacks support from the Concentration of Popular Forces legislators who, we assume, should cooperate with and help bring harmony to the government's work?

[Answer] Roldos won with 1 million votes. A good part, or at least some of the legislators who came into the Chamber of Representatives were elected by using Roldos campaign support: "Vote for slate no --." That was published in the newspapers and was printed in campaign posters and leaflets. A great many of the Ecuadorean people voted for some legislators because they said they would work with President Roldos. But in reality, what so many Ecuadoreans thought has not happened. The other day I was listening to a woman of the people who had voted for a particular slate because those candidates had said they were going to support President Roldos, so he could be an effective president, and they were going to help him govern. But this woman regretted having voted for that slate because they are not acting in accordance with their campaign promises.

[Question] And what do you think of the actions of the Popular Democracy legislators who, as a government party, have supported some proposals of the majority bloc which have not had the approval or followed the recommendations of the executive?

[Answer] You have seen that the Popular Democratic legislators are not members of the committees formed by the Chamber of Representatives; they have no representation anywhere in any organization of the Chamber. They are really outsiders in the parliament. This means that these legislators are held in low esteem and do not have the backing of the majority bloc in the Chamber.

[Question] Now that we are talking about the lack of communication between the two functions of the state--the legislative and the executive-- what bases for communication and understanding do you feel should be established?

[Answer] In a democracy the governing of the republic is certainly a fundamental responsibility of the president. The president exercises the executive function in regard to his cabinet ministers. It is the legislative function to pass laws so that the government program proposed by the president can be executed. The problem we now have is that there is no agreement or common meeting ground between the thinking of the legislative majority and the thinking of the president. This has been made clear by the president's vetos of many of the decrees prepared by the legislature. If we had a legislative group in harmony with the thinking of the president, which is the appropriate situation in all democratic systems, this group of government legislators, of government parties, would consult with the chief of state on the content of legislative bills so that he could express his opinion and so that a formula for agreement could be worked out. That is how all democratic systems in the world operate; but specific measures can not be forced on the president, especially when they involve administrative matters, such as the establishment of universities, of teacher training institutes, the construction of specific roads, or the allocation of certain resources for a particular province. We are, I think, repeating the political situation we had in the 1950s; such a situation prevents any planning. Ecuador is a country with limited resources; I told you the situation of the state budget. This means that we must use our limited resources for priority items; for example, at this time there are in Ecuador no less than 30 irrigation canals that can not be used for agriculture because there is not enough money. This investment can not be put off any longer, for the money already spent would be completely wasted.

[Question] Do you think that at the root of this lack of communication between the executive and the legislative branch there is the internal battle of one party that is seeking a new course, perhaps doctrinal, with Roldosism?

[Answer] It is clear that a new leader has arisen within the CFP [Concentration of Popular Forces], for when a political leader gets a million votes in an election, that leader becomes the prime political figure in the nation; no one in our national history had ever gotten that many votes. The president defeated his closest opponent by 100 percent. So we do have a new leader in the CFP, but I don't think that the problem is simply a matter of leadership. I think there are different points of view on Ecuador's problems, different styles of political action, different ways of solving the problems that affect the people of Ecuador.

[Question] What is your opinion on the possibility of parliament extending its work session by convening a special session? Is that warranted or not?

[Answer] Parliament is free to do so. It is a provision of the constitution. It is up to the legislature to weigh the advantages and usefulness of convening a special session. If it is just to consider the National Development Council law, if I might make a comment on that, I don't believe that it is necessary to call a special session to discuss a law that is only three double-spaced typed pages long. It is probably the shortest bill that has reached the Chamber of Representatives.

[Question] What is your opinion of the controversial "Agache Pact," Bucaram-CID [Democratic Institutional Coalition]? Do you think there is any evidence that such an agreement exists or is it just speculation on the part of journalists?

[Answer] Let the public be the judge of that.

[Question] You are an important part of public opinion, and that is why we would like a more definite answer. Is there such evidence or not?

[Answer] I have already said that I never listen to sessions of the Chamber of Representatives. I barely read a summary of the summaries that are published in the press about the debates there.

[Question] Isn't that counterproductive for you, as vice president? Shouldn't you be kept perfectly informed about what is going on in the CNR [National Chamber of Representatives]?

[Answer] There are some useless things in the discussions going on in the Chamber today.

[Question] Many useless things?

[Answer] What reaches me are the important things, and sometimes it represents 4 or 5 percent of 4 to 5 hours of sessions.

[Question] What do you think of one of the fundamental aspects of the criticism made by the representative Chiriboga Guerrero that part of the "Agache Pact" was to not take much action in the "La Previsora" case?

[Answer] "By their actions you shall know them." Let's let time take its course and see how events develop.

[Question] Are there enemies of democracy who will try to use and stimulate the lack of communication between the legislative and executive authorities?

[Answer] I wouldn't say there are enemies of the democratic system. What I would say is that the country, or at least the citizens, have not learned their lessons from Ecuador's recent history. In my opinion, the coups d'etat, the breakdown of constitutional order over a period of 2 decades, were not due solely to the ambitions of two, three, or four generals. It was also the political parties which created the conditions favorable for the coups d'etat. These favorable conditions are created by the lack of a sense of responsibility, as the economy collapses. Look at the case of Chile, and the same thing happened in Argentina. As the economy collapses, the conditions for the collapse of the democratic system are created.

[Question] Since we have mentioned the stability of the system, have the first 10 days augured well or ill for the future of democracy?

[Answer] I would say they have not been very auspicious, for things such as the lack of communication between the executive and the legislative branches do not favor harmony in the democratic system, the expediting of a particular legislative decree does not favor the normal development of the Ecuadorean economy; any form of conflict--which undoubtedly has appeared, and which can not be denied--is not the best presage for the coming years of constitutional government. I think it is up to the country, and I am speaking not of the executive function and not of the legislative function, it is up to the country to wage a great battle, like the battle fought against the former dictatorship, against the Supreme Electoral Tribunal with its "black hands." It is up to public opinion and to you reporters to fight to lay the bases for the democratic system that has cost us so much and which we can not lose.

[Question] You have just said how important it is for the government to sustain the economy in order to guarantee the system's stability. On this topic we would like to know your opinion about the future importance of oil revenues for Ecuador's development. I have heard that you are not very optimistic about this.

[Answer] In the newspaper, EL COMERCIO, optimist estimates were published. These were made by the manager of CEPE [Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corporation] about our future oil revenues. Fortunately, these have been changed, for in the government's judgment, in present conditions, we will not have a single barrel of petroleum available for export; that means that the next constitutional government will not be a government with petroleum exports, unless our reserves, production, and consequently, exports, are increased. That is why we want to strengthen the CEPE, which now has a deficit of over 3 billion sucres, so that it will have the resources it needs to increase its prospecting, exploration, and extraction.

[Question] You don't want the multinationals to be involved with this in any way?

[Answer] We want the state to do it, but for the state to do it, we need to provide resources. But if the trend we see in the Chamber of Representatives continues, in which the oil revenues of X million sucres are to be allocated for local needs of this or that part of the country, with X million sucres going for certain activities that are not priority matters, with so many million sucres for the municipal councils and for the provincial councils, the result of all this will be that the economic resources that the government plans to give the CEPE will be cut back. Consequently, it will be impossible for it to carry out its program and to achieve those optimistic figures that I referred to in answering this question. And in the president's way of thinking, the fundamental thing for the Ecuadorian economy is to sustain economic development which makes possible social justice, which makes possible income to the provinces, because if we do not do this, what we are doing is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, for we will simply have no hens at all laying eggs, and if there are no eggs, how will we feed the provinces, the provincial councils, and the municipal councils?

7679
CSO: 3010

VICE PREMIER PRAISES CHE GUEVARA

FL100232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 10 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard [as heard] has praised the revolutionary life of Comdr Ernesto Che Guevara and the internationalist example he set for all peoples. Coard recounted the life of Comdr Ernesto Che Guevara, especially since the triumph of the Cuban revolution, and referred to his pledge to fight untiringly for the liberation of the American continent.

Grenada's leader paid tribute to the heroic guerrilla on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of his death in Bolivia and expressed gratitude for Cuba's solidarity with his country's revolution and the aspirations of the people of Grenada. Coard, who is also Grenada's finance minister, stressed the importance of the Cuban revolution for all Latin American and Caribbean peoples who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

Bernard Coard also referred to Nicaragua's revolutionary triumph and the recent changes that have taken place in the Caribbean and warned about U.S. aggressiveness in the region. Also speaking at the emotional evening, which was held at the main theater of Grenville in the northeastern coast of Grenada, was Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee revolutionary orientation department. Fundora referred to the revolutionary life and work of Comdr Ernesto Che Guevara, and said his example is and will always be present wherever peoples win over, or struggle against, their oppressors.

The Grenville event, which was presided over by Cuba's and Grenada's flags and large portraits of Che Guevara, was also attended by Grenada's labor minister Selwyn Strachan and Cuban Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo.

CSO: 3010

KENNARD OUTLINES SUGAR INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 25 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Article by Leon Saul]

[Excerpts] Guyana's Agriculture Minister Cde Gavin Kennard, yesterday outlined steps to be taken if the Caribbean sugar industry is to survive and beat a new path from the cross-roads of change.

Cde Kennard indicated to more than 100 sugar technologists from Guyana and overseas the task that is theirs to ensure the survival of the regional sugar industry.

Yesterday morning's activity in the Savannah suite of the Pegasus Hotel marked the opening of the 21st Sugar Association of Caribbean Technologists Conference.

The five-day conference has attracted representatives from the Caribbean and countries like the U.S.A., the U.K., Australia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic.

The minister noted that the conference has come at a "very critical and traumatic" period in the history of the Caribbean sugar industry since the survival of the industry is being threatened "by problems of the utmost complexity."

He cited: (I) World market prices are substantially less than the region's cost of production, a situation made worse by some countries' refusal to subscribe to the International Sugar Agreement (ISA), and by the flooding of markets--national and international--by sugar, mainly beet sugar--produced under regimes of high subsidies.

(II) Caribbean countries, at least those which do not have petroleum, are faced with the unbearably high cost of petroleum... while such inputs as fertilisers, industrial and agricultural chemicals which are derived from petroleum and from natural gas, are continually rising in price, thereby creating unbearable cost burdens on the sugar industry.

(III) Capital goods including machinery and equipment which are essential for cultivation, transport, processing and for the general servicing of the industry are also characterised by high prices because of galloping inflation in the countries of manufacture.

Such cost increases are so frequent, added Cde Kennard, and are of such magnitude that they restrict replacements and rehabilitation, and often rule out any possibility of investment in new units of production.

Cde Kennard explained that some of the areas which demand the attention of the technologist are in the field and in the factory, for there is an urgency for more intensive research on all aspects of production and processing to increase productivity.

He declared that "revolutionary progress" is required in the whole concept and organisation of the sugar industry; in productivity in the field and in processing; and in greatly increasing the number of marketable products from the sugarcane.

CSO: 3020

GUYANA

BRIEFS

GUYANESE PROTEST NOTED--THE NEW NATION, a Guyanese weekly, also protests the increase in the North American arsenal in the Caribbean and states that ~~seen~~ behind these actions is the shock suffered by the United States in face of the changes which have taken place in the area with the downfall of the dictatorships of Nicaragua and Grenada. [Text] [FLO60139 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 79 FL]

CSO: 3010

SFAGA DENIES CANCER RUMORS: DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 30 Sep 70 p 11 FL

[Interview with Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition Jamaica Labor Party, by Dawn Ritch on 21 Sep, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] D.R.: So you don't have cancer then, Mr Seaga?

Seaga: Never spent a night in a hospital in my entire life. No....that isn't quite true. In 1976 when I decided that I was going to campaign in 1,200 villages over a few weeks I had an angiogram done in London to make sure that I was fit.

D.R.: How does the economy look to you?

Seaga: The September IMF test is "touch and go" because of deferrals in August, and lost papers. The December test is a foregoing conclusion, that test is certain to be failed.

D.R.: What will happen then?

Seaga: The IMF will suspend payments until a review is held, and new conditionalities are set. These conditionalities will recognise new developments, and will bring in all the other parties who are in interest.

Safeguard Against Corruption

D.R.: How will that help us?

Seaga: Traditionally, once the IMF money gets into the country, there's no further control, the IMF only deals with totals, the opposition therefore is keen to see a contractor general and an expenditures committee set up. These would give parliament the right to inspect expenditures and receipts. If a government knows that the opposition can dig into expenditures at any time, they will be a lot more careful. This is a safeguard against corruption and waste.

D.R.: There is a feeling these days, however, that when people want to hear from you, you're nowhere to be found. You seem to come in too late, long after rumours have taken their hold.

Seaga: I don't keep a high level of exposure running for twelve months of the year. I cool it to generate the next demand. If you don't then you devalue your own currency. Take this cancer rumour. I'd be perfectly willing to disclose my personal health record if the prime minister will do the same. In any event, what the PNP have guaranteed is that added numbers of people will turn out to physically inspect.

D.R.: How do you see the JLP's chances in elections then?

Seaga: The parish council elections are due next year, February. The JLP now have 30 seats to the PNP's 230. The JLP, if those elections are held, will certainly win in terms of councils, and most likely will win in terms of seats as well, but I don't expect that this government will hold those elections, because they know the results already as well as I do. Instead, I expect that they will hold the general elections in December of next year. We will win.

D.R.: If you do, do you think that Jamaicans who migrated will come back, and will they bring their money?

Seaga: Very little of them will come back. When people migrate they tend to settle into income patterns. What we are likely to see instead is more commuting. Investments will result, but not as equity. Rather investment will come as loans so that they will have repatriation rights.

D.R.: What do you want out of the next general elections?

Seaga: I want whoever wins to set off honestly in the direction that they intend. No more masquerading. For our part, we feel like a dog chasing a car. What are we going to do with it when we get it? It places the opposition in an extremely sensitive and delicate position.

CSO: 3020

DIAZ SERRANO FACES THE CONGRESS

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 1-A, 16-A, 18-A, 19-A

[Article by Fernando Meraz: "Everything Explained to Congress"]

[Text] JDS [Jorge Diaz Serrano] talked about himself and the world; x-ray of political system; session lasted 8 hours and 27 minutes.

From the nation's reserves of hydrocarbons to the international policy pursued by PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum]; from shady contract practices and corruption all the way to the spirit of petroleum nationalization; from his own personal history to his position toward criticism; from Ixtoc to the worldwide energy crisis and from oil prices all the way to Mexico's position in the world, Jorge Diaz Serrano responded to the first and most extensive period of questioning that ever came up in connection with a presidential program, through the first multiparty legislature in its history.

Standing before 370 deputies from seven political parties, wearing a black suit, white shirt, and red necktie, the PEMEX director answered 97 questions put to him by 35 speakers—five for each party—and talked for 8 hours and 27 minutes out of the 9 and a half hours out of this session, the longest so far held by the 51st Chamber of Deputies.

During this session, the political system was revealed to the country in all of its labyrinthine structure, clear as an x-ray. From the unconditional position in support of the executive branch, evidenced by Humberto Hernandez Haddad and Fernando Riva Palacio, of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], all the way to the bitter and vehement criticisms of inequality, expressed by Pablo Gomez and Valentin Campa, of the Communist Party, going through the conditional censure of the right wing of National Action, stated by Carlos Enrique Castillo Peraza and Alberto Pettersen Blester, it was also evidenced that a nascent political reform is approaching even previously unconditional administration-supporting parties, such as the PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution], pushing them toward taking their place in the critical opposition, as expressed by deputies Luis Alberto Gomez and Carlos Enrique Cantu Rosas.

Jorge Diaz Serrano did not lose his cool at any moment, not even when the questions from the legislators could have been interpreted in a frankly pejorative sense. He smiled only on one occasion--when Juan Manuel Elizondo, of the PST [Socialist Workers Party] called him "secretary of PEMEX"--and he raised his voice fourteen times to make his assertions convincing on his personal sincerity, his spirit of patriotism, and his personal honesty; nine times he took a sip of water to clear his throat and one time his pretty secretary went up to the podium to adjust his shirt collar.

He answered all questions by fixing his gaze upon his questioner. In dealing with the most critical ones, he confined himself to setting his jaw firmly and looking at them through narrowed eyes. Frowning, his swarthy face showed more wrinkles and he had more gray hair since the last occasion he appeared in public two months ago to talk about the Ixtoc accident during a press conference. Without going too far in any of his responses, he was courteous toward everyone but he never mentioned any of the critics of our petroleum policy by name.

Donceles: Center of National Attention

The session, originally scheduled for 1100, began at 1330. "This delay is obviously a lack of respect for the Congress," the left-wing deputies huffed. "They are holding off in hope of getting news that the cork has been put back in place at Ixtoc," the PRI people explained as they were grouped around the seventh row of seats where the political floor manager, Luis M. Farias, was sitting.

Starting at 0900, a large crowd of petroleum workers, gathered in their clubs, led by Carlos Romero Deschamps and Oscar Torres Pancardo, occupied the staircase in front of the Donceles Legislative Palace and completely blocked traffic in front while about a score of traffic police officers tried to clear the way.

Half a dozen television cameras and hundreds of photographers and reporters from all domestic and foreign media waited at the intersection of Allende and Donceles for the arrival of the much-debated director of the most important agency in the federal government. The entire country's attention was focused on this historic corner.

The chamber galleries were jammed. All seats were occupied. The hallways had been invaded by government officials, aides, and newsmen. People from PEMEX physically took over the area and the Chamber guard force was replaced by security agents from PEMEX, with the green button on the lapel, trying to create obstacles for newsmen and even for deputies, congressional aides, who were replaced by pretty and elegant secretaries from PEMEX, while the watchdogs from PEMEX posted themselves at all entrances.

The first row of seats was occupied by the 14 principal officials of PEMEX, with their voluminous file folders in their arms, fat bundles of papers by

their side, with pocket calculators and slide rules. Reynaldo Jauregui, Miguel Tomasini, and Enrique Mendoza, the chair's stenographers, took over the "handling of the press" which, in the chamber, is the job of the team headed by Juan Chavez, although the latter in the end managed to prevail.

The leader of the chamber, Luis M. Farias, showed up at 1258. The murmuring ceased for a moment. He spoke a few words with Norberto Mora Planarte who in turn passed the information on to the chairperson of the chamber, Beatriz Paredes, who sat there in silence, dressed rather severely, her bushy hair held together by a ribbon. The session began at 1300 on the dot with role call; there was a quorum of 370 deputies and the prior minutes were read.

Then Beatriz Paredes announced:

"In line with the summons issued by this Honorable Chamber to the secretariat of government, the director of Mexican Petroleum, Jorge Diaz Serrano, is with us here today, in the green room of the Chamber. The chair appoints the following to escort him here: Fellow deputies Luis M. Farias, Jesus Murillo Karam, Ernesto Donato Cerda, and Guillermo Gonzalez Aguado."

The persons named rose from their seats and left via the center aisle.

Diaz Serrano Arrives in Fancy Station Wagon

Seconds earlier, the photographers and reporters who had been waiting for Diaz Serrano in frustration on the staircase, had become involved in a mad rush. The PEMEX director, accompanied by his aides, riding in a white station wagon at the head of a motorcade of a score of luxury autos, had decided to enter through the side door on Donceles Street.

For a moment, there was absolute silence. The lenses were focused on the entrance. Hard-pressed, the ushers opened both wings of the door and then, one, two, three, and even five television cameras were pointed toward it. The battalion of photographers and cameramen, at the foot of the dais, took up positions in front. All faces turned in that direction.

First there was Farias with a big smile. Behind him came Diaz Serrano, dressed in an impeccable double-breasted black suit, white shirt, red necktie, likewise smiling. An ovation shook the galleries and the well of the chamber and the PRI people unleashed a storm of applause to which the central actor responded with a slight bow of the head. Farias pointed the first seat on the right out to him and he sat down with a deep sigh.

The PRI deputies next came over to him to greet him. Salomon Faz stumbled and almost fell as he tried to shake hands with him.

Then chairperson Paredes invited him to come up to the dais. Diaz Serrano did so around the left side. Ushers and secretaries carried fat

notebooks up to him and put them by his side. He took his initial text of 65 sheets into his hands and began to read.

The chamber was jammed, the balconies and hallways were full of people. Only two parties--the PAN [Nationalization Party] and the PST [Socialist Workers Party] occupied them. Government officials and employees of PEMEX occupied the rest, and even the four side access doors had been set up as stands for them. In the press section there were foreign correspondents in addition to reporters, editorial writers, and columnists.

The clear and carefully measured voice of Diaz Serrano came through, amplified via 38 loudspeakers. One could only hear the hum of the fans that circulated the heavy air in the chamber. General attention was centered on the figure of the man in black on the dais. Politicians and supporters smiled in an effort to get the PEMEX officials to recognize them and wave at them. But only a few, such as Miguel Lerma Candelaria, chairman of the chamber's finance, planning, and budget committee, was carefully sought out by those who waved and smiled at him.

The majority was present, with the exception of 30 deputies who are on various assignments outside the city. There was quite a bit of conferring that was going on in the seats of the left. Had the questions been agreed upon earlier, the reporters inquired. "None," asserted Graco Ramirez. "Not a single one," repeated the members of National Action. "Nobody knows what we are going to ask," explained Antonio Cueto Citalan, of PRI.

There was an air of easy relaxation around Farias, in the PRI section. Elizabeth Rodriguez, the chamber's beauty, was reading a women's magazine. The yellow, angry face of Roberto Blanco Moreno, stood out in the background; handkerchief in hand, he kept wiping the perspiration off, a bottle of mineral water in front of him; one could also see the bright red sweater of Jose Ramon Martell, the leader of the PRI youth group, who talked with dissimulated laughter with Jorge Jure, his brother-in-law, likewise a legislator. This was quite in contrast with the "serious" attitude of men such as Norberto Aguirre Palancares, Juan Sabines, and Ignacio Vazquez Torres, who were listening without blinking an eyelash.

Explanation for Ixtoc

The PEMEX director continued: "How many countries would not be ready to give anything if they had an Ixtoc" in explaining the unfortunate accident there. That phrase made the laughter course through opposition ranks. A tip of Diaz Serrano's shirt collar stuck out over his coat and he asked his secretary to come up to the dais and put it back in place. The private secretary, Jose Garcia, and the commander of military aides, Major Enriquez, made sure that almost a score of lesser aides, equipped with two-way radios, would bring refreshments.

At 1520, 3 hours and 10 minutes after starting, Diaz Serrano completed the reading of his document. He then invited the deputies to ask their questions.

The debate was opened by Carlos Pinera Rueda and Jesus Murillo Karam, of the PRI. Nothing significant. The speaker responded to their satisfaction. Then came Adelaida Marquez, of the PDM [Mexican Democratic Party?]; in response, the director referred her to the statistics "which will later on be made available to you."

Initial attention began to relax. The murmuring rose again in the upper rows of seats but it subsided as people got ready for their coffee and cookies. Downstairs, to the despair of those present, however, the cafeteria was not working. It was time to eat now and everybody turned around in their seats. The young deputies from the right-wing fraction of the PRI, Tristan Canales, Humberto Hernandez Haddad, Fidel Herrera Beltran, and Lico Buendia, were wolfing their cookies down. Suddenly the odor of onions attracted the attention of those sitting in the nearby vicinity.

Carlos Enrique Castillo Peraza, of National Action, the fifth speaker, was the man who made the first cutting remark. He talked about the contradictions regarding freedom of criticism and questioned the PEMEX director whether he was prepared to accept an audit; then he made another thrust and questioned him about the salaries of the 100 most highly-paid employees of PEMEX and the ten most important contracts.

Diaz Serrano performed his first passage of the bull: "I am prepared to accept it and start it tomorrow if necessary." That triggered a general ovation from the bleachers. Then he came out with statistics, with data with arguments, and calculations.

Next followed Maria del Carmen Jimenez, of the PAN; Horacio Trevino Valdes, of the PARM; and the atmosphere began to heat up when Hugo Amao Gonzalez and America Abarca, of the PST, put his questions. There were some more responses complete with statistics, details, and so on. The PRI people were applauding. But both Amao and America later on declared that they were dissatisfied with the explanations.

When Arturo Salcido Beltran, of the PC [Communist Party] made another cutting remark more to the point, asking about shady contracting practices, concessions, and the outfit's efficiency, Diaz Serrano dropped his hands but once again fielded the question. There was approval from the PRI seats. Salcido likewise told a reporter of his dissatisfaction with the answer.

Sabino Hernandez Teillez, of the PC, made another sally and demanded that the chair "create order in the galleries"; but chairperson Beatriz Paredes replied: "I would be only too happy to do that when they do not render proper respect but for the time being I ask them not to provoke any trouble." The PEMEX director once again emphasized his reasons but the basic question remained unanswered as far as his questioner was concerned.

Next it was the turn of Hernandez Haddad who, among the hooting of the opposition and the disapproval of some PRI members, came to the defense of PEMEX and asked a rather vague question which gave Diaz Serrano an opportunity once again to recover. Haddad, who two terms ago was the youngest legislator, did not seem to realize that his action during the second term of his career was not at all fortunate and would do anything to get approval.

Then came Miguel Valdes, of the PDM; Jose Valencia, likewise of the PDM; Gilberto Munoz, of the PRI; Carlos Amaya, of the PAN; Alberto Pettersen, likewise of the PAN; they were followed by Luis Alberto Gomez, with another serious question on the faults of the enterprise which Diaz Serrano utilized perfectly in order to present his position in response to "well-intentioned criticism."

More serious and well-founded questions came from Antonio Vazquez del Mercado, of the PARM; from Graco Ramirez, of the PST; from Juan Manuel Elizondo, likewise of the PST; they were the prelude to the most serious questioning of the session directed by Pablo Gomez, of the Communist Party, who for a period of 37 minutes expressed severe personal criticism of Diaz Serrano.

Attention was concentrated on the young politician who, with a resounding voice, presented his arguments, criticisms, and demands; he pointed out errors and backed them up with figures. The PRI people raised their eyebrows. Others sat there, tight-lipped. Many looked with sympathy toward the man who was saying those very things which others had not dared to say.

Diaz Serrano bent over the speaker's stand. He looked fixedly at his questioner and listened carefully. And then he responded with reasons, with arguments, explaining that it is not easy to answer such extensive questioning and finally he invited the legislator to "hold a long talk in order to clear up all of his doubts."

Another PRI member, Fernando Riva Palacio, attempted a new and rather unfortunate defense. "Let there be no abuses," he asked, "let there not be any debates that are not to the point." Behind him, many people shook their heads in disapproval. His question also turned out to be rather insignificant.

Two more criticisms--those from Pablo Emilio Madero, of the PAN, and Carlos Enrique Cantu Rosas, of the PARM--held everyone's attention because they were so bitter. But they were also countered effectively. After them came Valentin Campa, the old and seasoned leader of the Communist Party, who talked about his long underground struggle, criticizing the fact that any energy policy benefits only "people such as Garza Sada, people like Garza Laguerre, the industrialists in Monterrey who were the ones who were most opposed to expropriations."

Díaz Serrano listened with respect to the old fighter. And then he also answered him with respect. He talked about the regime's intention to seek greater justice, to redistribute incomes, and to turn petroleum into a factor of equity for the Mexicans.

The session ended 9-1/2 hours later. Beatriz Paredes, who had concentrated on her final message during the last 60 minutes, hastily assembled her sheets of paper and read them.

The PEMEX director withdrew, among cheers and applause, on the shoulders of the petroleum agency people, a human whirlpool that carried him to his stationwagon. Then he was lost in downtown night-time traffic.

This had been a tough test for him but he seemed satisfied. Something was left up in the air however. But in the end, much of the fog had also been cleared away.



Engineer Jorge Díaz Serrano, director-general of Mexican Petroleum, during his appearance yesterday before the Chamber of Deputies.

MEXICO

PARM EXPLAINS GOMEZ VELASCO RESIGNATION

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 20 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Below is the complete text of the announcement which the PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution] last night issued on the resignation of Gen Antonio Gomez Velasco.

(Report from the National Executive Committee of the PARM.)

The presidium of the National Council of the PARM met today at 0900 for the purpose of hearing the decision of Div Gen and Deputy Antonio Gomez Velasco, chairman of that party's National Executive Committee, to submit his resignation from his office.

The following reasons were given:

1. His age and physical condition prevents him from fully keeping up with the intensive activities which a national political party, such as the PARM, requires, particularly in connection with the political reform and specifically in relation to the coming special elections to be held in the election district whose regular elections were nullified by the board of elections of the 51st Legislature of the Congress of the Union.
2. The activities required in connection with the coordination of the parliamentary delegation of the PARM in the Honorable Chamber of Deputies, with deputy and Gen Antonio Gomez Velasco, acting as coordinator, call for full-time work.

According to the provisions of the party bylaws, the presidium adreed to convene the National Council which is the body that must hear the resignation of the chairman of National Executive Committee and appoint the provisional chairman who will hold that office until the special national assembly is held; this assembly is authorized, in accordance with the by-laws, to appoint the chairman of the National Executive Committee who will serve out the term for which Gen Antonio Gomez Velasco was elected party chairman.

After accepting the resignation of Gen Gomez Velasco and appointing the provisional chairman, the National Council of the PARM will certainly convene the special National Assembly authorizing the presidium of the National Council to check the date and determine the place for holding the above-mentioned assembly.

According to the party bylaws, the provisional chairman of the PARM will necessarily have to be one of the members constituting the presidium, to wit:

Deputy and Gen Antonio Gomez Velasco (excluded for the reasons given); Deputy and Adm Antonio Vazquez del Mercado; Adm Manuel Zermeno Araico; Col Juan C. Pena Ochoa; Deputy and engineer Rafael Carranza; Deputy Jesus Guzman Rubio; Prof Ruben Rodriguez Lozano.

Gen Gomez Velasco will submit a report on his term of office which certainly will be warmly received by the members of the National Council, during the next meeting to be held on Friday, 28 September, in the party headquarters building.

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CSO: 3010

MEXICO

PPS, PCM CALL FOR OPEC MEMBERSHIP

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 20 Sep 79 p 5-B

[Text] The Mexican Communist Party and the Popular Socialist Party maintain that it would be good for Mexico to join the OPEC.

That would reduce the pressure from the United States on Mexico to get energy sources at low prices, in other words, lower than those posted by that international petroleum organization.

The above statement was made yesterday by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, leader of the PCM [Mexican Communist Party], and Ezequiel Rodriguez Arcos, of the PPS [Popular Socialist Party], in commenting on the possibility that Mexico might join the OPEC in the not too distant future.

The PCM leader noted that Mexico, with its tremendous petroleum wealth, is exposed to various pressures from the highly industrialized countries, especially the United States, who wants to get Mexican gas and petroleum at easy prices.

He commented that the United States is trying—through an American campaign—to get the petroleum selling countries, including Mexico, to come around to its point of view.

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CSO: 3010

GAS PIPELINE EXTENSION TO BE BUILT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 26 Sep 79 p 1-A, 16-A

[Article by Roberto Aviles Candia: "Gas Pipeline to be Extended From Nuevo Leon to Reynosa"]

[Text] Reynosa, Tamaulipas, -25 September (OEM). As negotiations progress between Mexico and the United States concerning the sale of natural gas on the order of 300 millions cubic feet per day, the installations between this city and Hidalgo, Texas, will be used according to the plans of Mexican Petroleum director Jorge Diaz Serrano who announced the construction of the gas pipeline from Reynosa to Linares and the termination of a branch from Los Ramones, Nuevo Leon, to this border.

Diaz Serrano was in Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas to inspect the facilities which are already in operation at Cadereyta and those that are being built. At that time he also established contact with manufacturers in order to institute reciprocal collaboration, that is to say, PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] will give them the energy source and the manufacturers will provide the machinery.

The PEMEX director announced that a memorandum was sent to manufacturers, informing them as to the requirements for equipment and materials for the purpose of getting them to participate in the purchasing transactions involved in this industry because at this time they have to buy those items elsewhere.

The investment in the gas pipeline from Reynosa to the citrus-fruit growing area of Neuvo Leon has not yet been expressed quantitatively but Diaz Serrano gave assurances today that it would benefit the townships of Linares and Montemorelos whose producers generally have to export 90 percent of their output sometimes at unfair market prices.

Work on the Los Ramones--Reynosa gas pipeline, which is 159 kilometers long, has been interrupted ever since gas sales talks with the United States were suspended.

"Package" Sales Only

Mexico will sell its petroleum only as part of a package, said Jose Gomez Gordoa, director-general of IMCE [Mexican Foreign Trade Institute], who indicated that Mexico will not run the risk of becoming a single-product exporter and who maintained that nations interested in purchasing this energy source will have to accept Mexican terms.

The official was interviewed at the end of the meeting opening the Sixth Full Meeting of the Korea-Mexico Entrepreneurial Committee; he asserted categorically that "so far there is no possibility of Mexico becoming a single-product exporting country because we are not going to stop producing sugar, coffee, and many other export products which are now being sold on other markets."

However he pointed out that petroleum sales in the future will depend on sales of other domestically produced items. "In other words, package negotiations, otherwise we are not going to go into any of those transactions," he emphasized.

Questioned on recent negotiations concerning the sale of Mexican gas--which are being carried on with private and government outfits--he said that "everybody manages his affairs as best he can but it is obvious that the United States government does not need gas; it is the industrial enterprises that want this energy source and the entire operation will be carried out on that basis."

Concerning the possibility that the presidents of Mexico and the United States might, during their next meeting, take up the problem of fishing agreements, the official stressed that the chiefs of state will hold a conference where the major problems in relations between the two countries will prevent any details from being taken up. "International practice dictates that the officials in each particular branch settle those details," he emphasized.

Questioned likewise on the danger that the construction contracts for the Mexican gas pipeline will not come through, the director of the IMCE maintained that "these are contracts that are going to be signed and if they are not carried out, we will go to the international tribunals and the party that fails to do its share will pay the damage."

Gomez Gordoa made it clear that the letter of intention does not imply an obligation whereas a signed contract does constitute a formal pledge and he assured his listeners that guarantees will be provided so that the provisions will be carried out.

In connection with another point, he noted that Mexico could sell cotton to Korea which does not produce it, along with fertilizer, goods for the manufacturing industry, glass [crystal], glass panes, and steel, among others.

Finally he brought up the quality of Mexican export products and underscored the fact that "this problem came up on some occasions but we have a tendency to magnify the mistakes; we are negative toward ourselves although there is very little talk about our successes."

5058

CSO: 3010

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES BORDER CLASH, DISCUSSED MILITARY ISSUES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Maj Luis Carrion, speaking for the Sandinist People's Army, denied a report published in an ACAN-EFE dispatch dated 10 September, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that Sandinist forces had attacked Honduran troops bivouacked on the Gausale border in the western part of the country, wounding two persons. The dispatch further stated that the Honduran Army had not fired a single shot.

Major Carrion said the information was totally false, since the Sandinist People's Army's chief of operations, Oswaldo Lacayo, had visited the zone and found it in a state of complete calm. He also said that on 10 September firing had actually been heard but that Sandinist forces took no part in it.

He also revealed that Maj Tomas Borge, minister of interior, had been in contact with the chief of the Honduran Army's General Staff and requested information of the events reported in the ACAN-EFE dispatch, and that the latter had replied that he had no official information in that regard. All indications seem to point to a plot by the enemies of our Revolution, who wish to involve us in conflicts with the neighboring countries with which we maintain good relations.

The ACAN-EFE dispatch referred also to a Honduran Army mobilization of troops to reinforce its border, which Major Carrion stated is nonexistent, or at least not visible, and that everything there is normal.

During his meeting with reporters, Major Carrion replied to a question concerning the incorporation of Somozist soldiers in the Guatemalan Army, saying:

"I have no official information regarding Somozist soldiers who may have joined the Guatemalan Army to fight the guerrillas in that country; but there must surely be a tiny number of reactionary officers who have joined that action," he emphasized.

Regarding the recently formed Sandinist Social Democratic Party, he said: "I do not desire to express an opinion as commander of the army, but I do wish to express it from a personal viewpoint and that of a Sandinist Front militant, since I think it abusive to lay claim to the use of a name that has been honored by combatants in a long and bloody struggle. The designation Sandinist should be used only by those who have fought for the people and exposed their lives, constituting a revolutionary commitment. There is only one Revolutionary Sandinism--that of the Sandinist National Liberation Front."

5,000 Somozist National Guards Under Control

He said it is difficult to determine the exact numbers of National Guardsmen who fled, were killed or captured, considering that the Somozist Guard itself lost track of its people who fell in combat during the insurrection, but that approximately 5,000 guardsmen had remained in the country, under control, some of whom have now been given their freedom.

Planes Will Be Returned

Regarding the planes the Somozists took with them in their flight to various Central American countries, he said that arrangements are being made through the Foreign Service of the Republic and that only some diplomatic details remain to be worked out for their return to our country.

Conspiratorial Movement Discovered

During the meeting, Companero Carrion announced the discovery of a conspiracy by Somozist elements abroad trying to subvert order and develop its antirevolutionary activity. This conspiracy will become more or less active according to the help and collaboration it receives from counter-revolutionary governments.

Difference Between Army and Militia

With respect to the difference between the Sandinist People's Army and the People's Militia, he pointed out that the Army is a permanent regular force, while the People's Militia has been movable. He also stated that the Militia's principal function will be to take a full part in the work of reconstruction at all levels: organizational, student activities, political, etc. "Currently," he added, "the Militia is an auxiliary to the Police in the latter's vigilance functions, which the Police have not yet been able to cover entirely."

The Sandinist Police is a separate body from the Sandinist People's Army and is under the direction of the Ministry of Interior.

Compulsory Military Service

On compulsory military service, he said this is a long-range plan of the Sandinist forces, inasmuch as, for the time being, the first order of business is to consolidate the Army with the combatants and militiamen, the Army being small but well structured. With this, Maj Luis Carrion concluded the press conference.

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CSO: 3010

COMMANDER CARRION SAYS WAR NOT YET OVER

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 79 pp 1-A, 10-A PA

[Text] The commanders of the Sandinist revolution have openly declared to all the world that the period of warlike agitation has not ended in our country because there are still Somozist elements who are seeking not only to distort the nature of our process but also to keep the republic in a state of constant anxiety and unrest.

This is truly unfortunate because all conscientious citizens today fervently desire a state of peace that will permit us together to carry out the huge tasks of national reconstruction which we all face.

However, political groups closely linked to the old exploitative regime--groups such as the Somozists themselves as well as elements of the ultra-right and ultraleft--persist in maintaining a climate of unrest in the country with the deliberate purpose of causing our process to stagnate and fail to progress, thereby creating the trouble they need to bring the revolution to a halt or radicalize it prematurely.

The sole result of all this is more trouble for a people and a country which have just emerged from the horrors of a tragedy that no one would like to see repeated.

At the opening of the Oscar Turcios Chavarria school, on the luxurious grounds of the former Nejapa Country Club, Commander Luis Carrion said: "Companeros, we are still at war."

He was addressing troops in military formation and was referring to counter-revolutionary groups that have caused death and concern and have committed robberies in the [word indistinct].

However, said Carrion, deputy commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, [EPS], we will erect in front of those individuals a wall against which their pretensions will shatter.

At the beginning of his speech, Commander Carrion said--under the boiling sun on Friday morning--that the authorities of the Sandinist National

Liberation Front (FSLN) had been surprised over and over by the manner in which the armed forces of the Nicaraguan people was learning more and better skills so quickly.

Various schools were opened at the same time, and out of them have come individuals with military training to defend the people. Most of them are youths who joined the struggle during the final months of insurrection.

Every act, Carrion said, is an example of order, discipline and work. With giant steps, the people are becoming a true army, one capable of defending the revolution.

Speaking about military discipline, Carrion said that the heroism demonstrated by the fighters who have shown their skill at the school has become discipline.

Commander Carrion verbally scored the counterrevolutionaries and said that, just as we have fought and shed blood to win freedom, the new men of Nicaragua will continue to fight to maintain that freedom.

Carrion said the purpose of the army is to defend our conquests, "not to commit aggression; but if we are denied the right to reconstruct in peace, if they desire war, they will have it."

Carrion said [the army] would be implacable in combat and implacable in victory--that there had been enough generosity.

He said the army would be harsh with Somozism and with its new allies, the Anti-Somozist People's Militias (MILPAS), a clandestine armed organization which will not submit to the government junta's order that there should exist only one army--the EPS.

Carrion said weapons should be carried only by the EPS and that the only reason the enemies of the revolution have for bearing arms would be to attack the revolution and the Sandinists. Persons with weapons will be given the same treatment as counterrevolutionaries.

In another part of his speech, Luis Carrion said that to be a soldier today does not bring privileges or sinecures, but rather greater sacrifice and work--the privilege of being in the frontline of the defense of the revolution. There is no place in our revolution for persons who do not respect our people, Commander Carrion emphasized.

The Oscar Turcios Chavarria school trains special services [servicios especiales] troops. It is staffed by Nicaraguan and internationalist soldiers. Its director identifies himself only as "Inti."

In a speech, "Inti" said the school had not been established to give out diplomas but to create strong men determined to defend the fatherland and

the revolution at all costs and capable of dying so the revolution might live. The name "Oscar Turcios" is itself a working program [as published] for the school.

Several members of the joint [as published] National Directorate of the FSLN and relatives of Commander Oscar Turcios Chavarria attended the ceremony. A large group of domestic and foreign newsmen covered the ceremony at the invitation of Roberto Sanchez Ramirez, army public relations officer.

CSO: 3010

DEVELOPERS OF SANDINIST HAND GRENADE INTERVIEWED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Three stalwarts from Monimbo came to the BARRICADA editorial office to clarify how the hand grenade ["bomba de contacto"] was invented and who took part in its fabrication.

Lazaro, Juan and Roni Garcia, the latter barely 12 years old, are those who came to our office with a letter endorsed by the Massaya Reconstruction Junta and signed by the illustrious inventors of the "naranja" [orange]. The mentioned clarifying letter says:

"The grenade known as the 'Naranja' was invented on 28 January 1978. The original urge to fabricate it emerged when, in Massaya, a mass was being celebrated in honor of the journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. There, the National Guardsmen began throwing tear gas bombs among the demonstrators."

Asuncion Armengol Ortiz, one of those whose presence had brought the movement of the National Guardsmen into Monimbo, went in desperation to the home of Lazaro Garcia, who was known in the neighborhood as a pyrotechnist, to request his help in the form of something he could throw back at the guardsmen who were bombarding the crowd with tear gas bombs. "All I could give him," Lazaro says in the letter, "was rockets, fuse-type primers and mortars, of the types used in fireworks displays."

"The next day, the people of Monimbo demonstrated again, and this time the guardsmen fired live ammunition. Again, Armengol Ortiz arrived in a state of frenzy and asked me to give him something that would explode without it being visible to the guardsmen. It was here,"--Lazarus states--"that the idea emerged for the fabrication of the grenade called the 'Naranja.'"

"Three of us studied the manner in which the artifact could be constructed: Asuncion Armengol Ortiz, Jose Poveda and Lazaro Garcia as the pyrotechnist. I explained to them," Lazaro relates, "my idea for making a mixture of pyrophoric aluminum, potassium chlorate, flowers of sulfur, stone shrapnel, iron filings, and the case to enclose this mixture (masking tape)."

The grenade was tried out on an adobe wall of Lazaro Garcia's home. The first person to throw the first trial grenade was Roni Garcia, a 12-year-old lad and son of Lazaro Garcia. "Upon seeing the successful results of the grenade," Lazaro states, "we went on to make more of them, and that is how we used them to throw at the 'becat.'" The second one to learn how to fabricate the grenade was my brother Juan Garcia, and then my other brother Julio Garcia.

"Once, while we were meeting in the home of Alberto Davila, some companeros from the UNAN [National Autonomous University of Nicaragua] came to see us and asked us to show them how to make the grenade. My brother Juan offered to do so and went with Armengol Ortiz to the UNAN to show the guys how to fabricate the 'Naranja.'

"We in Monimbo are certain of having been the first and only ones to invent the grenade, which the Guard itself characterized as of the contact type. On 10 September 1979," Companero Lazaro affirms, "LA PRENSA states that the contact grenade was not invented in Monimbo, but we of Monimbo have proof that we are its true inventors because never before had it been seen as an instrument of war," Companero Lazaro Garcia concluded.

The letter by the inventor of the 'Narangja' goes on to state that Professor Asuncion Armengol Ortiz, subsequently known as Major Maximo, was captured by the Somozist beasts and assassinated on 17 October 1978.

This was the explanation given by these bold fighters from Monimbo who, through their invention of so lethal and craftsmanlike a weapon as the contact grenade, imparted such a vast and significant impetus to the anti-Somozist struggle.



Roni Garcia (left), 12, the first one to throw a contact grenade. Lazaro Garcia, who invented the chemical composition of the "naranja," and Juan Garcia (right), who later learned to make the grenades. They are from Monimbo, all are brave fighters, all have an imaginativeness that only the courage and the Nicaraguan indigenous spirit can offer.

NICARAGUA

PANAMANIAN INSTRUCTOR DISCUSSES LOCAL POLICE TRAINEES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Sep 79 p 11

[Text] On 18 September, the first 128 police who have been in training in the Managua Police Academy will enter active service.

The training of these young Sandinist, who are preparing to serve the capital's citizens, has been the responsibility of Panamanian Companero Lieutenant De Gracia, who with 10 other policemen from his country, have been conducting the training and technical instruction of the contingent.

A total of 150 trainees started the course, of which the 128 remained. The rest withdrew because of their inability to adapt to the obligations of the police. "The policeman must reorient his behavior," we were told by Lieutenant De Gracia. "He must understand that he is in the service of the public and that he must perform this service without a war psychosis or one related to his possession of arms."

Today for the first time, the young Sandinist trainees went out into the street to complement their theoretical training with actual practice. We witnessed as the instructor gave orders to a group of the Sandinist volunteers, not in uniform, creating test situations for the new policemen, who had not been forewarned of this exercise and were expected to resolve the problems under field conditions.

"A policeman is made in the street. In school, we can only give him a technical and theoretical training, but it is contact with real situations that will finally make a true policeman of him. It is harder to be a policeman than a soldier, because the soldier always has a leader responsible for his conduct whom he must obey, whereas the policeman must improvise on the beat the solutions to the various problems he encounters, which are different every day."

These 128 young men who will soon enter the service form the first contingent of an as yet undetermined total. A new course for 500 trainees will start soon, but Managua, according to international standards, needs a minimum of 900 policemen divided into three shifts.

This would allow for one shift on duty, one off duty, and one in reserve and further training. The ideal number for Managua is considered to be these 900 multiplied by five.

According to Companero De Gracia, the Nicaraguan is more cut out to be a guerrilla than a policeman, and he emphasized that he has detected a real terror among the policemen of being at some point identified with the Somozist National Guard, resulting at times in the policeman rebelling against some of the rules of discipline, such as standing at attention and the saluting of his superiors. However, he clarified that this situation of military discipline among the police has been resolved.

The political training of the policeman is the responsibility of a civilian whose selection is in turn the responsibility of Sandinist Police Chief Maj Roger Cabezas. This training is above all an indoctrination in Sandino's thought. The Sandinist policeman will never arrest anyone for holding a different political ideology from his own, because, Lieutenant De Gracia tells us, "one's decision as to his political beliefs is as much a human right as the selection of his religion."

Sandinist policemen on duty will carry only a light, strictly defensive, small arm, for the protection of the public. Never an attack weapon. "But these young men will go armed with the best weapon a policeman can have-- a weapon that is not in sight: Courtesy. A courteous policeman is always well protected," asserted the lieutenant.

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CSO: 3010

SPECIAL TROOPS TRAINING SCHOOL INAUGURATED

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The inauguration of the Oscar Turcios School for Special Troops, located in the installations of the former Nejapa Country Club, began at 1000.

It is very moving to see how each day our army surprises us with new advances such as having our combatants integrate various troops. Despite the revolution's many needs, they are moving ahead.

The name Oscar Turcios Chavarria was not adopted by chance, school principal Companero Inti affirmed. Oscar Turcios Chavarria represented a new type of soldier, a new type of leader. Oscar Turcios Chavarria was a soldier and a leader of faultless revolutionary morality. He knew tactics and strategies. He was bold and judicious. He was generous in the Sandinist manner, which yells through the spirit, and he fulfilled the pledge he made as a man--free fatherland or death. He died like Sandinist soldiers die--building a new fatherland with their blood.

Oscar Turcios, present here today in spirit with the testimony of his life, present in the front's National Directorate, present among those who had the joy of knowing him, challenges us all to participate in our national reconstruction and in the consolidation of our revolution.

Present at this beautiful ceremony were Commander Luis Carrion, of the General Command Office; Chief of the General Staff Commander Joaquin Cuadra and Companero Marcos Valle, chief of the army's cultural department. Also in attendance were Oscar's mother Yolanda (Huembes), his wife Magdalena Chavarria and his two 5 and 1/2-years-old children.

In a speech delivered on this occasion, Revolutionary Commander Luis Carrion said that our armed people, who obtained their victory on 19 July, are quickly becoming a regular army, a real army capable of effectively defending our revolutionary victory with their own lives. We see how the heroism displayed during the insurrection is being turned into discipline, abnegation, effort and excellence.

He added that so long as patriotism, love for our people and revolutionary awareness constitute the basis of our army, we can be sure that counter-revolution will not succeed because it will crash against our soldiers' strong chests.

Our revolution, which was won at the cost of great sacrifices and so much noble blood is now being cowardly attacked by counterrevolutionary forces, which have been harassing our headquarters, Revolutionary Commander Luis Carrion stated. [Begin Carrion recording] We are still at war, companeros. We have arrived and have shed our blood in order to obtain peace. Our biggest aspiration is to be able to live peacefully in order to be able to devote ourselves to the gigantic task of reconstructing the devastated fatherland they left us.

Our army has been conceived with an aim at defending the revolution. Our army has not been designed to attack anyone, but to defend our conquests. Nonetheless, if the enemies of the revolution want to deny us the right to reconstruct our fatherland peacefully, they will be met by an army ready to fight them to the end. If they want war, they will have war. And you already know that we are implacable in the struggle against the enemies of our people. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

MOISES HASSAN REPORTS ON REVOLUTION'S PROBLEMS, ACHIEVEMENTS

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Moises Hassan, an authentic Sandinist leader and member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, talked to our newsmen about the achievements of our revolutionary process.

Only 2 months after our victory over the dictatorship and despite the ruinous state in which our country was left, the achievements made by our Sandinist revolution are impressive. Companero Moises Hassan talked to our newsmen about community services, for which he is directly responsible within the junta. Aside from our reporters, companeros from BARRICADA and the Sandinist television system were present on this occasion.

Companero Hassan referred to the revolution's achievements and problems. There are numerous problems at present. The Somozist dictatorship left us with innumerable problems and their solution will involve a gigantic effort which we must all undertake with revolutionary spirit.

The leader and companero of the national reconstruction junta first referred to activities undertaken by the recently-created Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute. The purpose of this institute is to protect our natural resources, which during the dictatorship were in the hands of a few exploiters who did not care if they depleted our fish, lumber, flora or fauna. This exploitation of our mines and of our fishing has now come to an end. From this moment on, we have a natural resources institute to guard our natural resources that belong to all Nicaraguans.

The institute has already launched a campaign and exerted control over the exploitation of lumber which has been temporarily paralyzed. Wood will be cut in a systematic manner to prevent the extinction of our forests.

Commenting on the Public Works Ministry, Dr Hassan said that, despite its many limitations, a lot of work has been done. The ministry's heavy equipment has been seriously damaged and other units are missing, so he took advantage of this opportunity to ask those who have them to return them.

More than 80,000 square meters of cobblestone have been installed and repaired. These cobblestones were used as barricades during the freedom fights in the city of Managua.

Moreover, large areas covered with rubble have been cleaned and made into sports fields in several neighborhoods. These fields play an important role in the healthy entertainment and physical and mental development of Nicaraguans.

Another achievement mentioned by Dr Hassan is that for the first time in our history, Ciudad Sandino, previously known as Open-3, has a bus route, something which Somoziism never provided it with. Other plans include opening roads in the coffee areas located in the north and in Carazo.

Regarding the Transport and Public Works Ministry, it was also reported that the taxi license plate business has been brought to an end. The General Transport Directorate has been created, which will regulate and distribute license plates based on some kind of established order and set priorities rather than on political ties, connections, and so forth.

Discussing the bus route problem, Hassan noted that this has always been a problem. Bus routes benefiting the entire population have already been determined. These require a large number of buses to provide service in Managua exclusively, but this is only a temporary arrangement.

The construction of a road leading from Rio Blanco to Siuna will begin shortly. This road will be 120 km long, will cost \$35 million and will aid the penetration of the northern area along the Atlantic coast, which had been abandoned by Somoziism.

To conclude, Hassan announced the resurgence of the railroad along the Pacific, which has already begun operating in that area reaching Corinto.

Regarding the Housing and Human Settlement Ministry, he noted the intervention of clandestine neighborhoods. These neighborhoods which lacked electricity, water, and so forth, had been exploited by their owners, who would resort to tricks in order to evict residents from this land. Now these residents will pay the state, which in turn will provide them with light, water, gutters, and so forth.

It was also announced that a rental law will be drafted to stop the abuses committed by property house owners who charge excessive amounts for their property.

Hassan also announced that the houses damaged by the war are being repaired and that houses in La Rebusca neighborhood, among others, are being rehabilitated.

Other achievements by the National Reconstruction Ministry, previously known as the National District Ministry, include plans for a new market,

in order to close the one located in 7 South, which does not meet the necessary requirements for food sales. The municipal slaughterhouse, which has always been a fetid and unhealthy source of contamination, will also be relocated in more modern installations.

Hassan also mentioned the collection of garbage in Ciudad Sandino, which had never before received this service.

Referring to the Nicaraguan Institute of Aqueducts and Sewers and the Nicaraguan Electricity Institute, he said that an enormous effort has been carried out to repair electrical lines and transformers, install street lights and repair aqueducts and sewer systems, all of which are very costly activities.

Regarding the geothermal project, for which Somozism had obtained a \$40 million loan--including juicy commissions for the Somozists--Hassan announced that if the money is handled correctly, the project will really cost \$25 million.

The members of our junta of government will periodically appear before the people in order to achieve better communication and to report on the achievements and projects of our Sandinist people's revolution.

CSO: 3010

HUMBERTO ORTEGA CALLS FOR 'REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE'

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Excerpts] "We do not want murderers in Sandino's land, punish the guilty ones," chanted thousands of persons who gathered in front of El Chipote at noon yesterday in order to talk with delegates of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] to demand revolutionary justice against the Somozists, the paramilitary units and all those who are trying to impair our revolution. The demonstration was organized by the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] as part of the Control Somozism, Defend the Revolution campaign.

The demonstration was received by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and EPS commander in chief.

In addressing the patriots, Commander Ortega said: "We are here at your service in order to hear your demands and concerns." Commander Ortega spoke on behalf of the EPS command. He expressed his solidarity with the feelings of our people and promised to take harsh and just measures against the Somozist henchmen, the treacherous elements of the bourgeoisie and extreme leftists, "Those Anti-Somozist People's Militias which, taking advantage of the ignorance which Somozism and imperialism instilled in our people, are trying to confuse the working and peasant classes with anti-Sandinist and counterrevolutionary agitation."

Commander Ortega added that the CDS as well as the EPS and the Sandinist militias will fight to banish all those groups from this beautiful revolution, which is the people's revolution.

Companera Maria Elena Rodriguez spoke on behalf of the Sandinist mothers and women and asked the EPS representative not to release the murderers who are infiltrating the CDS and "killing our sons" at night.

Commander Ortega said that measures will be taken to meet these demands. "The revolution's generosity released them, but they will be recaptured in order to undergo investigation," Commander Ortega said. The demonstrators applauded these words and demanded revolutionary justice. Commander Ortega added: "We are not vindictive; we are just but our revolutionary justice will be harsh from now on."

The application of justice, he warned, will hurt them more because they will be prevented from stealing, mismanaging and squandering our people's money. Death will be a reward for them; jail is more punishment than death. "For this reason, the CDS, the eyes and ears of the revolution, must be alert so they will not continue infiltrating our ranks," he added. "We express the feelings of the Nicaraguan and Latin American people who demand justice for the murderers of our brothers," he said.

Commander Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the Sandinist General Staff, told the demonstrators: "We are aware of how painful this struggle was. We still feel the blood shed by our people and we will not permit any counterrevolutionary worm to stamp on that blood.

"The rifles used in the struggle against the dictators will also be ready today to defend our revolution," he warned. "We will defend this conquest until we die and we will not continue with our generosity. Together, the people and the EPS, will begin to strike against those counterrevolutionaries who are at large."

Finally, he said that the CDS which are already organized should indicate the whereabouts of those animals who are still at large, and the army will take the necessary measures to apply revolutionary justice. In conclusion, Commander Humberto Ortega said that he was going to inform the command about the feelings of the people who are demanding revolutionary justice.

CSO: 3010

SANDINISTS EXPLAIN TROTSKYITE COUNTERREVOLUTION

Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Why are Trotskyites counterrevolutionaries? What is their role in the revolutionary process? Companero Mario Hurtado of the Jonathan Gonzalez Political Training Institute gives this explanation.

Trotskyism is a political philosophy founded by Trotsky, a Russian of Lenin's time. He was a companion of Lenin who drifted away from the Marxist current. He went astray, so to speak. The Trotskyite current has not changed with time. He was ejected, expelled around the 1920's from the Communist Party, the Socialist Party I think it was called; I cannot remember.

Even though he was expelled he never changed his ideology or his political thought and it has remained unchanged. We could say that the Trotskyites, throughout history have made alliances with forces hostile to revolutionary movements. They have been noted for their pacts with social democrats and with the bourgeoisie in general. Trotskyism goes hand in hand with reformism and social democracy. At no time can we say it has adopted a revolutionary stand, except when it has assumed ultraleft positions.

We are going to explain now why Trotskyism assumes extremist positions, such as an ultraleft one. We must also admit that Trotsky had considerable influence with the Free Masons. He always preferred the Free Mason writings to those of Carl Marx and Frederick Engel on historical materialism.

It is very important to note Trotsky's origins. He came from a small bourgeoisie sector and his philosophy is based on the support of the urban intellectuals. Their revolutionary spirit exists solely of words. They have maintained that it is difficult for a country on its own to evolve to socialism. They say that in order to carry out the armed struggle several countries must participate. They proposed a worldwide revolution.

In other words the Trotskyites in Nicaragua, Cuba and in other nations have never really participated in popular revolutions. They believe that in order to reach an armed struggle there must be a worldwide participation. We could say that its revolutionary spirit exists of mere words. Their revolutionary deeds consist of words, never of deeds.

Trotsky always fought Lenin's idea of the worker-peasant union to create a socialist state. The heirs and followers of his philosophy follow his way of thinking.

If we could summarize the vices of Trotskyism we could say they are fully subjectivists. This means that they always talk about subjective things and forget about objective and practical problems.

They use sectarianism as a weapon or habit [words indistinct] practice. The little practice implemented by Trotskyites is such that it [words indistinct] in their political ideology. Sectarianism is characteristic of Trotskyism and Trotskyites always try to implement it. Sectarianism is one of their main weapons to divide the revolutionary class. We could say that a Trotskyite is a revolutionary but has a reformist spirit.

CSO: 3010

FIGHT AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION URGED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "On the 'Death to the Counterrevolution' Military Operation"]

[Text] As a rule all revolutionary processes encounter reaction, that is, a counterrevolution. The counterrevolution in Nicaragua is a reality because the Sandinist people's revolution is a reality.

The counterrevolution in Nicaragua has surfaced during the past few days in the form of nighttime harassments and the murder of our young military men.

During the past 45 years Somozism exploited and repressed our people, looted our economy and natural resources, destroyed our cities and massacred more than 50,000 Nicaraguans. It has still not accepted its resounding defeat.

Somozism and international reaction are organizing to halt the advance of our Sandinist people's revolution.

This revolution has deeply hurt the Somozist criminals because it is an eminently popular revolution. The Somozists have not resigned themselves to the defeat they suffered at the hands of the heroic people of Nicaragua and their revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Our Sandinist People's Army [EPS], forged in the struggle against the infamous Somozist dictatorship, has issued a call to Nicaraguans who are not members of the army to turn over their weapons.

This morning our EPS, interpreting the deepest desires of our popular masses, went into the streets in an effort to defend the revolution and smash the counterrevolution.

At no time does the counterrevolution frighten us. If we were able to overthrow the dictatorship and if our people were able to organize themselves for the war, they will organize themselves to defend this revolution which cost them work, blood and sacrifice.

The Nicaraguan people should report all suspicious individuals, license plates of suspicious vehicles and so on.

If we were able, with little military training, to overthrow a dictatorship with 45 years of repressive experience yesterday, we are going to smash the counterrevolution with better military training today. We will smash the counterrevolution with a regular army; with better armaments; with better organization and, above all, with the great revolutionary morale our Sandinist people acquired in the struggle for the overthrow of the dictatorship.

If the Somozists have not resigned themselves to their overwhelming defeat, our unconquerable people are waiting to annihilate them completely so they will never return to the country.

Our heroic people are ready to sacrifice as much as is necessary, as they did during the insurrection, to end the counterrevolution once and for all.

If the discredit and repudiation of all the world's peoples do not bother the Somozists, our workers, peasants and entire population will know how to bury infamous and genocidal Somozism forever.

Death to the counterrevolution.

Let us increase production, let us smash the counterrevolution.

Free fatherland or death.

Fatherland or death, we shall win.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

CARDENAL URGES PEOPLE TO KICK OUT REACTIONARY PRIESTS

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2219 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Speech by Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal at commemoration of the second anniversary of the attack against the San Carlos Garrison held in San Carlos on 13 October--recorded]

[Excerpts] Above everything, I have two youths of my community present in my mind. They are Donald and Elvy, whose remains are here. They committed themselves to the fatherland and the revolution on behalf of the gospel. It was because of the gospel we had in Solentiname that they committed themselves to the revolution and they wanted to go to the mountains and join the guerrillas. Humberto Ortega sent them to announce that nobody was to leave Solentiname because an offensive was on the way for this area and that the revolution counted on the participation of the Solentiname boys and girls. The boys and girls waited and trained themselves. They attacked and took over this garrison. This was a logical result of the commentaries they learned from the gospel.

I insist on this reference to the gospel because there is a sector of the Catholic Church in Nicaragua which is reactionary and still supports Somoziism. [applause]

There are even priests among us who still defend Somoziism. The Catholics and Christians of this revolution will kick them out of Nicaragua, especially [interrupted by applause] if they are foreigners as is usually the case. They should not believe that they can play with this revolution--not even by wearing their cassock. Neither priests nor bishops can play with this revolution, these martyrs [applause] and this blood. [applause] I say this is a Sandinist, priest and Nicaraguan. I am saying this on behalf of this blood which has been shed and on behalf of these martyrs: They cannot play with this blood. [applause]

I urge the Christian people of Nicaragua who are the revolutionary people of Nicaragua to kick reactionary priests who are still defending Somoziism out of your communities. [applause]

PAPER ARGUES FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF IDEAS

Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 10 Oct 79 p 6 PA

[Excerpt] The Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) recently issued a communique entitled: "Let us crush the counterrevolution" in which an effort is made to place all the revolutionary organizations independent of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) on a par with Somozism.

The communique tries to have the masses oppose the former fighters of the Anti-Somozist People's Militias (MILPAS), the workers front militants, and other organizations by asking the masses to spy on those who also participated in the struggle for the revolution.

The following is an article sent by a contributor in which he rejects the methods being used at this moment against some of the people. A record card originally filled in by a CDS member also follows:

Death to Somozism Within the CDS'

Somozism is not only the cult of Somoza. Somozism is much more than that. It is the application of a political system based on repression, the exploitation [instrumentalization] of man and the suppression of all forms of liberty.

During Somozism's golden years, anyone who did not share the ideas of the regime was persecuted and repressed. Espionage and informers are dangerous weapons in the hands of Somozists. Somozism is trying to survive and will try to take advantage of any campaign against revolutionary forces other than the FSLN. Let us not fool ourselves. We know that there will be a wave of repression against honest and aware elements whose only crime is to think and act with an independent will.

We know that Somozism will be sure to accuse us of being counterrevolutionaries and to set neo-Nicolaitan mobs on us to take "justice" into their own hands. This represents a step backward for the revolution and a step forward for Somozism.

However, there is hope that our people will not lend themselves to this game. As an example of a praiseworthy attitude, we publish a CDS card on how to detect "counterrevolutionaries as filled in by an honest citizen. Somozists or any other person who belongs to, or sympathizes with, any organization other than the FSLN are grouped under this term: Counter-revolutionary.

CDS REFUTE COLUMNISTS ARGUMENT ON USE OF NAME SANDINIST

Columnist's Argument

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[Article] by Clemente Guido: "Regarding the Word 'Sandinist'"]

[Text] Because a new political organization made abusive use of the word "Sandinist" in its name, the honorable Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction issued a decree dated 13 September. The decree stated that in order to effectively protect the Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) "name, symbols and emblems" the use of the word "Sandinist in political terms and its symbols and emblems are exclusively reserved to the FSLN and the civic-labor and other types of groups which it organizes or are organized under its direction."

Article 2 of the decree stated that "therefore no person or organization can use what has been reserved here."

It is clear that the FSLN is a political party recognized by the fundamental statute of the current government. This is confirmed by the aforementioned decree. From this we can draw two conclusions:

1. No other political organization can use the name "Sandinist."
2. The opposite is also true: The FSLN political party cannot give the name of "Sandinist" to organizations which do not belong to it or which should not belong to it because they have a clearly apolitical character and therefore are not partisan.

Are the Sandinist Defense Committees, Sandinist Army, Sandinist Police, Sandinist Air Force appropriately described with that name?

The civil defense committees have been formed everywhere in the world. They are made up of one or two government delegates, one delegate of the International Red Cross and sometimes a delegate of each political party since it is supposed that they are committees to resolve emergency situations without partisanship of any type.

Then we should clarify the situation. If the Sandinist Civil Defense Committees are in reality apolitical committees, as they should be, they should set aside the name of "Sandinist" in accordance with government junta's decree.

If they are not apolitical civil defense committees they cannot arrogate all the functions which they have assumed such as making residents of a neighborhood paint the sidewalks and pick up garbage, or meddle in their private affairs, or force them to attend rallies or demonstrations because no political organization can do such things.

The word Sandinist should be removed from the name of the Sandinist Army, Sandinist Police and Sandinist Air Force because those institutions do not belong to the FSLN since it is well-known that an army, police and air force cannot belong to any party but belong to the entire nation.

Therefore, we should erase the word "Sandinist" from the cars and jeeps of the national police, the army, the garrisons, the television network, and the civil defense committees. The national flag should not fly alongside the flag of the FSLN political party in the government's public official ceremonies nor in the schools. In this way, the government junta's decree will be fully enforced.

CDS' Opinion

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Oct 79 p 3 PA

[From the Buzon Popular column: "The CDS Clarify: 'Regarding the Word Sandinist'"]

[Text] The zonal councils representing all Managua Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] gave an opinion on a misleading article entitled "Regarding the Word Sandinist" which appeared in LA PRENSA's 5 October edition and signed by Clemente Guido, who wanted to deceive our people by talking about "a new organization in our national politics." We know that the only new thing about it is its name and that it has a history as a defender of exploitation, imperialism and collaboration with Somoziism.

The parties representing the country-pecdling bourgeoisie and favoring imperialism, have through their control of production means, obtained sufficient resources to educate their defenders and have at their service persons trained to confuse public opinion. This is why "well-documented" articles appear in "LA PRENSA" tending to influence public opinion.

We come from the people, represent thousands of exploited persons, thousands of workers and do not have professional politicians in our CDS. However, we do have companeros who represent us with patriotic fervor and Sandinist discipline because they have also come from the people.

The article was written based on a decree issued on 18 September stating that in order to give due protection to "the FSLN's denomination, symbol and identification," only this organization, civic-labor groups and all sorts of organizations under its direction could use the term "Sandinist" in political terms and in its identification.

Because Guido has falsely interpreted the decree, the CDS will interpret it correctly for the people: It is clear that government junta decree establishes that only the FSLN has faithfully followed Sandino's ideas and struggle. It is also true that all the people have recognized it as their only vanguard. This is reflected in the fact that it was the FSLN which led the people's organizations participating in the overthrow of the dictatorship and it continues leading and consolidating the revolutionary stage.

This is why we must explain that in the past the CDC [committees of civil defense] were created to fight the Somozist dictatorship in an organized manner and so that all the people could participate in its overthrow. The CDC were not created to confront a hurricane or an earthquake nor to play a role similar to other CDC in the world as Guido would have it. Neither, as he says, could they have been organized with representatives of the corrupt Somozist administration or the bourgeois parties. The CDC were organized by people aware that only Sandinism would give them freedom. The CDC which today are free to express our line are now called the Sandinist Defense Committees which reflect the revolution in their name. We are not apolitical; we are a mass organization which follows the political line of its vanguard, the FSLN, and which is developing with itself the base for people's power.

The CDS do not force anyone to carry out specific tasks which favor specific groups. The CDS promote the people's awareness of their revolutionary duties so that they will actively participate in them to increase our standard of living. The masses have learned that only they will make the social transformations a reality.

The CDS do not force anyone to attend demonstrations. They do not give out food or liquor to encourage people to attend them. They do not coerce people by threatening to dismiss them from work or offer future favors. Our people are mobilized under the CDS with a revolutionary awareness which expresses support of the Government of National Reconstruction and our vanguard, the FSLN.

Mr Guido's statement that the CDS "meddle in private affairs" is also false because the residents of each neighborhood bring their private affairs to the CDS in search of support and a solution. The people recognize the CDS as a legitimate organ of people's power and representative of their interests.

Regarding the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), the Sandinist Police (PS) and the Sandinist Air Force (FAS), everyone knows that they are composed

of Sandinist combatants who defend the interests of the working people and not the interests of the exploiting class. These are the same military institutions which were established in the underground to overthrow the hated former regime. They were formed and directed by the FSLN. The difference is that today they are being improved and consolidate.

Institutional armies throughout history have never been apolitical. They have always represented the interests of the class which is in power. Was the Somozist Army apolitical? Definitely not. It represented and defended the interests of imperialism, the Somozist regime and the exploiting bourgeoisie.

Therefore, it is necessary that our army be called Sandinist because it was born Sandinist and defends the interests of the Sandinist people who sacrificed thousands of their sons to achieve liberation.

We reject the statement that the red and black flag should not fly alongside the national flag because we Nicaraguans who have suffered the Somozist oppression know that the red and black flag symbolized Sandino's anti-imperialist struggle and the struggle which cost the lives of so many heroes and martyrs for achieving our freedom. We cannot but bow our heads in respect of what symbolizes the recovery of the real content of the national anthem and the blue and white flag. The two flags represent the patriotism and Sandinism of the people.

If Mr Guido dares to erase what he calls the Sandinist name from the police jeeps, the CES, the Sandinist Workers Central and other organizations he is evidently against the will of our Sandinist people and as such we consider him to be counterrevolutionary and we hope that the freedom of the press of our Sandinist revolutionary process will not play into the hands of the counterrevolution.

Let us increase production! Let us smash the counterrevolution!

People, army, unity, the guarantee of victory!

Free fatherland or death!

Zonal complexes [complejos zonales] of Managua.

Representatives of 150 neighborhoods of Managua.

Western Zonal Council, Eastern Zonal Council, Central Zonal Council, South-Central Zonal Council, Northern Zonal Council.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

RURAL WORKERS TO ACT AGAINST ENEMIES OF REVOLUTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 79 p 12 PA

[Text] The general secretariats of the Rural Workers Associations (ATC) of Matagalpa, Jinotega, Chontales, Esteli, Boaco, Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Carazo, Masaya and Rivas met over the weekend to discuss the organizational development of the peasants and to program the struggle against the movements attacking our revolution.

ATC Secretary General General Edgardo Garcia told BARRICADA that certain reactionary groups are trying to boycott production, specifically of coffee and sugarcane.

He said those groups initially appeared as members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) to urge workers to demand better wages and working conditions.

The ATC leader said the campaign is directed at defending the former Somo-zist-owned enterprises which now belong to the workers, the Nicaraguan people.

He also stressed that the campaign has a political character because it will denounce and condemn the small groups of the workers front, the Anti-Somozist People's Militias (MILPAS) and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS) because those groups are interested in weakening and dividing the workers organization.

"In order to combat those opportunists and divisionists, we are going to join the struggle of the various organizations in the departments, mainly those which are members of the Sandinist Workers Central," Garcia added.

The ATC secretary general indicated that those groups never represented an important force against the dictatorship but that at the expense of the people's struggle they tried to win prestige. "Now, when we need to maintain the unity of the people to continue forward, they show themselves as they truly are: Opportunists who do not care anything about our revolution that they are trying to divide."

Carlos Centeno Garcia, secretary general of Chinandega, said there have been sporadic harassment actions in his department, that an ATC leader was assassinated in Punta Nata and that in Chinandega members of MILPAS carried out three robberies, including 20,000 cordobas from a restaurant.

He disclosed that the CUS, whose members are trained in the United States with scholarships that imperialism gives them, is undertaking absurd campaigns with the objective of creating conflicts between ATC leaders and the workers. The CUS members ask that land be parceled out so that small businessmen will be created, and they tell the workers not to recognize the ATC as a militant organization.

Carlos Centeno Garcia said those small groups are promoting campaigns so that the Sandinist Workers Central will not be recognized as the true representative of the workers' interests. He added that events and actions are going to determine who are the friends and enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution.

CSO: 3010

RUIZ ANALYZES ECONOMIC SITUATION, PRESENTS ALTERNATIVES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Text] The Second Death to Somozism meeting organized by unions affiliated with the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] was held yesterday afternoon at the Jose Benito Escobar CST building with the participation of Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz and guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano.

Henry Ruiz spoke after a few introductory words by coordinator Pedro Ortiz. In his speech, Commander Ruiz made an analysis of the economic situation being experienced by Nicaragua as a result of long years of dictatorship and the war of liberation. He said that in view of the economic situation, Nicaragua has two alternatives at the present time: We either tighten our belts even more and make greater sacrifices in order to push our economy forward without endangering our freedom, or make no sacrifices and definitely jeopardize our freedom. "This is the last opportunity for our fatherland to be completely free in exchange for our sacrifices." All those present responded with applause and the chanting of slogans, saying that they prefer sacrifice with freedom than the comfort of slaves.

Ruiz also discussed the need for workers and peasants to prepare themselves and study, not only politically but also technically because the key positions in the production sector will then go to reliable people and not remain, as is the current case, in the hands of people who cannot always be trusted because of a lack of technical cadres.

Regarding the CST, he said he believes that it is the backbone around which the workers get organized. He said that the CST is not an imposition of the Sandinist Front on the Nicaraguan workers so they will not join any other central; it is a union project created by the workers themselves during the days of the struggle. He also drew attention to the fact that many workers want to remain loyal to the central or union they joined first and not the CST. In these cases, he said, a difference must be established between those who want to remain in other centrals in order to divide the working class and those who are loyal to their union because they are grateful to it and feel affection for the persons who first instructed them in politics.

Regarding the army, Ruiz said that it is undergoing a period of organization. Afterwards the army will start carrying out the duties assigned to it by the revolution.

STUDENTS BEGIN WORK AS VOLUNTEER COTTON PICKERS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 79 pp 1,10

[Text] A total of 800 students from Chinandega Department arrived in the cotton fields yesterday to pick 30 manzanas of the white boll, thus performing a momentous act of the patriotic and revolutionary zeal that motivates our youth.

"We students from Chinandega feel gratified to perform this work, because we can thus become aware of the sacrifices of our farmhand companeros who were exploited by their masters and never received wages in accordance with such hard work as this," said Cesar Jarquin, 18-year-old third year student at the Chinandega Institute. In the new freee Nicaragua, the students from the western part of the country coordinated their efforts, through the Sandinist 19 July Youth and the companeros of the Chinandega Field Workers Association, and formed the first Rigoberto Lopez Perez youth brigade, which intends to process 420 manzanas of cotton, from picking to separation of lint and seed, on the confiscated La Reforma estate in El Viejo, Chinandega.

Revolutionary Fervor

Ruth Maritza Pantoja, 13, a sixth-grade student in the Chinandega Institute, told us she was working because she felt a revolutionary fervor that impelled her to continue coming every Sunday necessary to complete the task undertaken.

A brilliant youngster, Jose Aleman, of the sixth grade in the General Tomas Martinez School in Puerto de Corinto, exclaimed: "We leave home when it is still very dark, at 0500 hours, and come to work full of spirit-- and I want to continue working always for our Revolution."

In One Week

Lucila Armas Pereira, in her fifth year of the "bachillerato" at the Chinandega School of Commerce, told us: "This first encounter with the

field has been a success on our first day, considering that we planned it in 1 week. We are hoping all the Nicaraguan students will join in giving their revolutionary services."

Carlos Tijerino Baldizon, 25, civil engineering student, told us it was important for him to learn at first hand what our farmhands lived through-- a life of poverty, rather one of misery and of outcasts of the Somozist regime. Here in this zone, they were never paid in accordance with their work; there is no water except from wells, hence unhealthy; they could not get food unless they walked to the center of Chinandega; you can imagine what they had to go through just to survive.

All Students

Those taking part in these historic days were all students at primary, secondary and university levels--days starting at 0700 hours and ending the first shift at 1400 hours, at which time they boarded seven trucks which took them to their respective destinations.

Mitchel Mojica, 17, a sixth-grade student in the Sara Luisa Barquero School, said: "We come to help our brother farmhands and all our people, who will finally be able to benefit economically from cotton production. We hope all Nicaraguan schools will cooperate and help in the reconstruction."

A Farmhand Companero Speaks

"The students are learning a beneficial lesson, in that they can now understand at first hand how we farmhands have lived. Imagine that for picking one entire manzana of cotton we were paid 20 cordobas, but it took us 3 days to do that amount of work because it is very heavy work for a single person. Besides, they never gave us food, and if we worked by the day we were paid 6 pesos daily and no food. We feel like new now that our revolutionary companeros are trying to help us." So said Manuel Meza Navarro, 48, who lives on a 3-manzana plantation with his mate and five small children on the south side of the road leading to the city of El Viejo.

9399

CSO: 3010

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S LEAGUE SUPPORTS WILLIAMS--The Women's League of the ruling People's National Movement in Trinidad and Tobago has passed a resolution declaring that Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams can remain a political leader and prime minister of that country as long as his health permits and as long as he wishes. The declaration, which was made over the weekend, comes in the [words indistinct] a group of PNM supporters (?and) the National Land, Tenants, and Rent Payers Association to have former attorney general Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips (?replace) Dr Williams as leader of the party. Mr Hudson-Phillips has been reported as having said that although Dr Williams had served his country well, it was time for him to go. He (?charged) that the country needs positive, strong leadership which he said Mr Williams (?as the PM) was not providing. At just two weeks [words indistinct] Dr Williams had said he had two more years to go as a political leader. General elections are due in Trinidad and Tobago in 1981. [Text] [Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 8 Oct 79 FL]

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